

## SPECIAL MILITARY COUNCIL TO SAY IF CHINA SHALL FIGHT

Government Promises Adherence to Decision  
Of Majority

CALLED FOR 20TH

Nominal Entry Into War Is  
To Be Announced With-  
in This Month

BAR GERMAN FLAG

Is Prohibited From Being  
Flown on Inland Waters;  
Cancel Pilots' Tickets

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 12.—The question of whether China shall enter into the war against Germany will be decided by a special military conference, to be held here, on Friday, the 20th inst. The Government has promised to abide by the decision of the majority. China's nominal entry into the war against Germany will be announced within this month.

German Vessels Barred  
From Inland Waterways  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 12.—Instructions have been issued prohibiting vessels from navigating in the inland waters of China under the German flag and also withdrawing the licenses of German pilots.

The vernacular papers publish an interesting telegram from Ma An-lung, the well-known Mohammedan General in Kansu, strongly urging the Government to declare war on Germany. He says that prudence and minute consideration should have been shown before the rupture with Germany, but, once the step was taken, there should be no hesitation. The only course left is to join the Entente. He offers to lead the Kansu forces "to defeat and destroy those who disregard the rights of humanity and international law, to maintain virtue and justice."

Horrible Cruelties  
Are Alleged Against  
German War Nurses

Tantalse Wounded With Nourishment Out of Reach; Spit In  
Drink; Assault Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women Red Cross workers towards British wounded have been made to the Bernese correspondent of The Times by scores of British soldiers of all ranks who have been released from the German prison-camps.

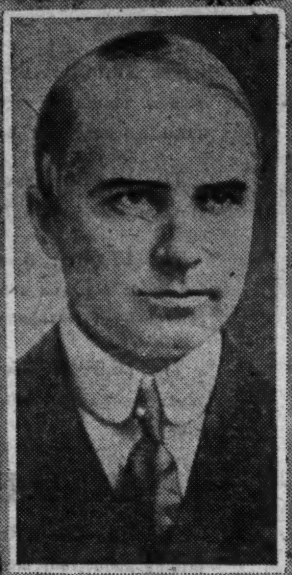
On the long journey of British wounded through Germany, it was a common amusement with these women to tempt the men, who were at the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink, to try and make them snatch at it and then withdrawing it. Many wounded men, begging for drink, had coffee, water or soup tendered to them and then, at the last moment, the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass.

Frequently, wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff, while the women looked on and laughed. An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water and then to pour it slowly on the ground.

Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as the refusal to give them nourishment. Nurses not only refused to attend the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them and frequently even struck or kicked a bandaged limb, in order to give pain.

The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism and it has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organization of humanity.

## Chief of Transportation In U. S. War Council



DANIEL WILLARD.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who, according to Washington despatches, has been tentatively selected to head the transportation division of the proposed War Council, to be composed of President Wilson, members of his Cabinet, military men and a large number of railroad officials, industrial and scientific experts. The War Council probably would include the present National Council of Defense, the Naval Advisory Board of Inventors and the greatest gathering of great scientists for such a purpose in the history of the world. Samuel Gompers also would be a member, to handle the problem of providing labor to meet the military and industrial needs of the country in the event of war.

U.S. Liner New York  
Is Damaged by Mine;  
All Aboard Rescued

Passengers Keep Perfect Order  
While Wireless Brings Aid;  
Vessel Is Docked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 10.—Official.—The American liner New York (10,798 tons) has struck a mine. The passengers on board have been safely transferred to another vessel.

There were no casualties. The s.s. New York is proceeding under her own steam. No port is mentioned.

London, April 11.—The s.s. New York struck a mine, on Monday evening, during dinner-time. There was a terrific explosion in the fore-part of the ship, which tore a large hole below the water-line.

As the sixty passengers, including women and children, took their places in the boats in a very orderly manner, the wireless brought help and they were transhipped safely. The s.s. New York was towed into the Mersey and docked.

Another American Ship Sunk

New York, April 5.—The American steamer Missourian, of 5,077 tons, has been torpedoed, without warning, in the Mediterranean Sea. All lives were saved.

American Republics'  
Move Affects Spain

Has Recently Relied On Them  
For Greater Part of Coal  
And Grain Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 11.—The entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal have recently come from America.

## The Weather

Fog and drizzling rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.1 and the minimum 49.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.3 and 49.1.

## Loiterer at Power Station Not Guilty, Is Verdict Of Holland's Consul-General

German Tried Secretly in Home of Fellow-Country-  
man, With His Own Consulate Official Present;  
Newspapermen Barred Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 12.—It is understood that the Minister of Justice is issuing instructions to the effect that cases in which there are German defendants are to be tried by Dutch consular authorities, except where the neutrality, integrity and safety of the State are concerned.

An extraordinary development has arisen in the case of Karl Frederick Seubert, the young German, a former member of the Peking Legation Guard and latterly, according to his own statement, a watchman at the German Consulate here, who, a few days ago, was arrested by a Chinese watchman on the charge of loitering in the grounds of the Riverside electricity power station. He has now been held by the Dutch Court to be guiltless and has been discharged from custody. At the preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court, American Assessor M. F. Perkins raised the point as to whether the man ought not to be sent to the Dutch Consulate, it being understood that Holland was at present looking after German interests.

This opinion he confirmed at a sitting of the Court, yesterday morning, and Seubert was accordingly handed over. It was understood that there would be a hearing during the afternoon and, at the appointed hour, representatives of the Press attended at the Dutch Consulate, only to learn that the session would be at No. 14 Yates Road.

Thither they went and were ushered into a private house, in the occupancy of Fr. Peitner. Waiting inside was H. Gajjen, Chancellor of the German Consulate. Presently Consul-General de Reus of The Netherlands and Vice-Consul C. S. Lechner arrived and, after them, Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, who stated that he wished to watch the case.

Then the announcement was made that it was not proposed yet to have

an actual trial, but only a preliminary investigation and that representatives of the Press would be barred. Further, that the proceedings would be in German, a language with which Mr. Newman is not acquainted. There was some protest, but it availed nothing.

Dutch Consul Explains

Interviewed later, Consul-General de Reus said that the suspected man's evidence was taken at the investigation and also that of the Chinese who arrested him. At the conclusion, he decided there was no reason to take the case to trial. Accordingly, Seubert was discharged.

Herr Gajjen, said Consul-General de Reus, had been lent to the Dutch Consulate, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, to act on behalf of the Dutch authorities in German interests in the International Settlement. The German house was taken for the hearing of the case, as being the first available premises which offered.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Consular authorities were looking out for other quarters which could be used in the interests of Germans in the International Settlement.

Mixed Court Hearing

When Seubert appeared at the Mixed Court, earlier in the day he was represented by Dr. O. Fisher, an Austrian attorney.

Mr. Newman said that, since the adjournment, in conformity with the request of the Court the Police notified the Consul-General for The Netherlands of the Assessor's statement that he considered the Dutch Consulate ought to be informed of the matter and, in reply, they had received a letter stating that the Consul-General entered his protest with the Municipal Council against the accused being brought up before the Mixed Court. The Consul-General protested that certain statements made by himself (Mr. Newman) in the Court were incorrect. These statements might have been open to misunderstanding, owing to

(Continued on Page 2)

Tyranny Of Germans  
Makes Bulgars Riot

Troops Side With Demonstrators  
When Alien Cavalry  
Charge; Many Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in Macedonia states that, according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction with German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially in Sofia, the Capital, where German cavalry charged the crowd during the first of these demonstrations, which are spreading and there were numerous casualties. In some cases, the Bulgarian troops sided with the populace, refused to attack the demonstrators and even joined them.

449,074 Canadians  
Enlist for Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, April 11.—It is officially announced that 449,074 Canadians have enlisted since the beginning of the war.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 13  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Apr. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro Mar. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Mar. 18  
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 13  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru..... Apr. 21  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19  
Per F.M. s.s. Colombia..... Apr. 28  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Mar. Apr. 13  
Per N.Y.K. Hiran Maru May 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Mar. May 5  
The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru.

## Troops Guard U. S. Railroad Tunnel



At the Hoosic tunnel, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, in the western part of Massachusetts, through which much of the freight from the West has to pass, officials of Massachusetts have stationed soldiers of the Second Regiment of State Militia to guard against possible damage by cranks. The Hoosic tunnel is the largest and most important in New England, being 4 1/2 miles long.

ARGENTINE IS NEUTRAL,  
SYMPATHIES WITH U. S.

Does Not Intend To Change At-  
titude Until Own Rights  
Are Violated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, April 11.—While the Argentine intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration, sympathizing with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

EXTREMISTS' INFLUENCE  
TROUBLES NEW RUSSIA

Wild Talk of Peace With Ger-  
many; Party Is Mainly One  
Of Malcontents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Although the Russian censorship permits the free passing of all news, people in London find it difficult to appreciate the exact situation in Russia, which, indeed, is tolerably complex. The declarations of the Provisional Government demonstrate its firm determination to uphold Russia's treaties with the Allies, to carry the war to victory and to promote the discipline of the army and the productivity of the munitions factories by every means in its power, but, also, it is faced with the adverse influences of the Extremists, who talk wildly of the brotherhood of man, peaceful union with the German Socialists and other Utopian projects.

These Extremists are mainly represented by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. What is unknown, is the backing these have in the army, if any.

Apparently, however, they are mainly nondescript malcontents, while others are of the Jacobin type, whose heads have been turned by the social upheaval. The secret efforts of the Germans to approach and influence these are not likely to succeed, in view of the steadfastness of the Government, which comprises the best elements in Russia.

Petrograd, April 10.—At a congress of the Cadet, otherwise National Liberty Party, M. Rodicheff said that a body of bold persons in Petrograd had dared to talk peace.

"What was the reply of the German Socialists to the appeal of the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to finish the war? They launched clouds of gas against the Russians at the Stokhod."

"Russia must fight to victory and repay her debts to her allies. Remember that it was the British navy which prevented the German fleet reaching Petrograd in 1914 and thousands of British and French troops fell at Gallipoli for Russia."

M. Millukoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Mekrakoff, the Minister of Communications, admitted that the success of the Revolution was due to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. M. Mekrakoff said that friction between the Provisional Government and the Committee has never been serious. It was impossible to govern without the Committee, but the Government would never surrender to the Extremists.

Zardern and His Wife  
Had Suicide Compact

Agreed When Marrying, On  
Death Of Either, Other Was  
To End Life

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Tokio, April 12.—Captain Zardern, a German artillery officer who was detained at Fukuoka, committed suicide by strangling himself on March 1. Before this, his wife was murdered by a burglar on February 25. The news has not been published up to the present, in order to facilitate the tracing of the murderer, who was arrested at Kokura, on April 7.

Captain Zardern left letters addressed to friends, in which he explained that his suicide was the result of an agreement with his wife, at the time of their marriage, that, when either died, the other would immediately commit suicide. He expressed his appreciation of the kind treatment which he received from the Japanese officials.

Indo-China En Fete  
At U.S. Intervention

Governor Orders Great Cele-  
brations On Anniversary Of  
Lincoln's Death

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hanoi, April 12.—M. Sarraut has decided that a special day shall be set aside to commemorate in Indo-China the American intervention. He has chosen April 14, the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln. The town will be decorated with flags, there will be a ceremony in the theater, lessons in American history will be given in the schools, gifts of food-stuffs will be made to the natives and military bands will play.

## BATTLE DEVELOPS ON LINES BRITISH PLAN, SAYS HAIG

He Makes Satisfactory Pro-  
gress Everywhere; Cap-  
tures More Villages

GUNS' GREAT WORK

Positions Looking Impregna-  
ble Blown to Bits, So  
Were No Obstacle

NEW TACTICS WIN

Allies Evolve Strategy En-  
suring Lowest Loss  
To Attackers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The situation is developing favorably, in accordance with our general plan. Early this morning, we captured the village and heights of Monchy-Preux and La Bergere. We are making satisfactory progress elsewhere on the battle-front. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, emphasises that the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery has been strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge.

Defences Seemed Impregnable

Prior to the hammering our artillery gave the position, aerial photographs revealed a system of defences which might be deemed well-nigh impregnable, showing rows after rows of wire, each line many yards deep, a perfect honeycomb of trench-works and countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet, when the British assaulting troops went forward, they found in many places that trenches and wire, alike, had been obliterated and a few charred stumps and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff alone marked what had been formidable barriers.

The splendid success of the British offensive has created an extremely interesting tactical situation, which is fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy have been forced back on the pivot of their previous retreat, in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot.

The bitter cold continues, with high winds and frequent snow-squalls and the work our air-men continue to carry out is nothing short of marvellous. Superb Generalship

As details of the battle of Arras are unfolded, two significant facts emerge; firstly, the supreme spirit and behavior of the men and, secondly, the superb generalship of the leaders. With regard to the first, the infantry talk with the utmost admiration of the artillery, the gunners speak almost adoringly of the airmen and these tell in glowing terms of the splendor of the advance of the infantry and the magnificent audacity of the tanks. There is no complaint and no criticism among the troops engaged in the fighting—only universal admiration and content.

There has been no battle on this scale fought by the British army up to the present in this war in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks hard work and tireless self-improvement in all ranks of the army.

Perfected Tactics

Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of the perfected tactical method, as practised by the French at Verdun and the British at the Ancre and Arras, namely, a method which enables the strongest field-fortresses to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favored, that generalship nowadays is less important in war and that there are no great British generals.

The tactical achievement of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and his able Staff, seconded by a remarkable group of army commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the western front.

The Press Bureau announces that M. Poincare, the President of the



French Republic, has sent a message to the King, saying: "I have great pleasure in congratulating Your Majesty on the fine success achieved by your valiant troops and doubt not that it is the prelude of new victories."

The King has replied, expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

#### Berlin's Bulletin

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—We heavily repulsed strong British forces, attacking on a wide front, on both sides of the Arras to Cambrai road. Fresh fighting has developed here since this morning and also between Bullecourt and Queant.

The enemy are bombarding St. Quentin and Laferre with grenades and shrapnel. The artillery action from Vailly to Rheims daily increases in violence. A quick counter-thrust frustrated a French coup-de-main, eastward, Berry-au-Bac. **Batter Germans 1, 11**

Paris, April 11.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Oise, there has been reciprocal artillery activity. South of the Oise, we destructively bombarded the German organisations east of Coucy and south of the Ailette.

The enemy violently bombarded our positions in the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival, on the left of the Meuse. In the direction of Bethincourt, our guns caught and completely destroyed a train.

The communique this afternoon reported:—There has been artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise. Lively grenade-fighting occurred during the night, towards Maisons-de-Champagne. There has been a somewhat violent artillery duel in Bois-le-Pretre.

#### News Brevities

On and after May 1, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.), will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Sheehuen Road. The American Trading Company, who hitherto held the agency, will cease to act as agents for the above corporation on and after May 1.

The ordinary general meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., will be held on Tuesday, April 24.

Commencing from tonight, the Apollo Theater has secured the services of Mr. Walter McKay, an American banjoist, monologist, and singer of comic songs. Some of his songs, of his own composition, are parodies of popular ditties in the United States. Mr. McKay is on his way from America to Australia to fill a six months' engagement.

The second annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Palace Hotel today at 5 p.m.

Mr. A. J. Moore Bennett, manager of the Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association, who proceeded home-wards via Siberia in February at the request of his directors, is held up in Bergen, unable to cross to Britain. **P. D. N.**

Clarke's Circus is to open on Monday next at Chang Su-ho's Gardens and, judging by the press notices in Hongkong, the company is a first-class one and should prove a source of great enjoyment to young and old. There are fourteen performers, all Europeans. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement.

In H. M. Supreme Court yesterday before Sir Havilland de Saumarez (Judge), an application was made by Mr. R. N. Macleod in the matter of Samuel and Co. Mr. Macleod said that on February 17 last year the Court made an order "that the company do have one year's further time within which to take the necessary steps for the appointment of such number of directors who are British subjects within the limits of the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1914, as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of Article 8 of such order and the Company do have liberty to apply." Counsel now applied for further time. An affidavit, he added, had been filed by Mr. Merriman stating that the facts were the same in all respects as they were last year. A year's extension was granted from the present date.

### Loiterer At Power Station Not Guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

their being answers to questions from the Bench. The Court had asked him whether the Dutch Consul-General had been notified of the matter and he said: "No" and also that the Police did not know of any official reason why they should notify him.

#### Must Submit to Chinese Laws

It was well known, of course, being published in the Municipal Gazette, that the Dutch Consulate had taken over German interests, but he was, at that time, merely making a statement as to what appeared, on the face of it, to be the state of affairs in regard to the jurisdiction over criminal matters, which was totally different, being a question of extra-territoriality. In support of that statement, there was a letter from General Lu Jung-hsiang, Commissioner of Defence, which said that Germans resident in the Settlement must submit to all Chinese laws and ordinances in force.

That was the translation of a proclamation issued by the Chinese Government. Therefore, the whole difficulty arose over the interpretation of the term "German interests."

The Dutch Consul-General requested that the accused be brought up before him at 2.30 that afternoon and he (Mr. Newman) was instructed to say that the Municipal Council wished to take a perfectly impartial view of the matter and that they were quite willing, with the Court's permission, that an order should be made that the prisoner be detained in custody and taken before the Dutch Consul-General that afternoon. The Chairman of the S.M.C. and the Senior Consul had been in consultation on the subject and agreed that this was now the best course to take.

The Assessor said that, at the last hearing, his opinion with regard to the legal position was, substantially, exactly the same as Mr. Newman's in the absence of any definite knowledge of German subjects resident within the Settlement must naturally be brought before the Mixed Court.

At that time, it was known to him that the Magistrate had an official despatch stating that the Consul-General for the Netherlands had taken over the interests of German subjects, but that official despatch did not make it explicit whether judicial control was to be exercised or not and he had considered it advisable that the case should be remanded. He might say now that further instructions did come on Tuesday, setting forth the arrangements which had been made by the Chinese authorities with the Dutch authorities.

Those arrangements were to the effect that the Dutch authorities should exercise control in the ordinary jurisdiction in civil cases and also in criminal cases, with the exception of certain provisions of the Chinese Penal Code, relating to more heinous offences and offences against the State, jurisdiction in which was retained by the Chinese authorities themselves. On the charge sheet in this case, there was no reference to the Chinese Penal Code and, obviously, the case was one of those ordinary offences in which it was understood control was vested in the Dutch authorities for trial.

Consequently, he considered that the proper procedure was for the Court to transfer the case to the Dutch Consul-General, at the same time making it known that the cases reserved by the Chinese authorities for trial by their own courts would, in future, be tried at the Mixed Court.

Dr. Fischer asked the court to allow him to make a few remarks in connection with the case.

Mr. Newman submitted that Dr. Fischer had no standing in the case in the Mixed Court, as it had now been transferred to the Dutch authorities and could not be reopened in the Mixed Court.

Dr. Fischer said he did not wish to re-open the case, but that he desired to contradict some allegations that were made regarding his client at the hearing on Tuesday.

The Assessor decided that, if any remarks were made before the Mixed Court which it was necessary should be contradicted, that contradiction ought to be taken in the Dutch Court.

Mr. Newman said he was the only speaker who made any allegations regarding the accused at the last hearing and none of his allegations were misleading.

Dr. Fischer—According to my client, they were misleading. The Court refused to hear Dr. Fischer.

### Villiers Picks 3 Greatest Men of the War In Britain

They Are Lloyd George, Sir William Robertson And Lord Northcliffe, Asserts Famous Correspondent

By Domino

"The British Army is doing great things on the Western front just now, and I have no doubt that it will do even greater things, but nothing will, or can compare with that wonderful retreat from Mons. There is no parallel to it in the history of the world." So said Mr. Frederick Villiers in a chat that I had with him last night.

Many years ago, one hardly likes to think how many, I first met Mr. Villiers, and it was at the London Pavilion. He was lecturing on some of his campaigns in Northern Africa, and though he followed either George Robey or Ernest Shand, I am not quite sure which and it really does not matter, he kept a huge audience spellbound with his spirited descriptions of warfare.

Tonight at the Country Club he has a bigger thing to talk about and that is the World War, and he intends to illustrate it with slides. There is no need to tell you that for many years now Mr. Villiers has been at the very forefront of war correspondents in Britain and that his wonderfully descriptive sketches have been the features in such papers as the Graphic and the Illustrated London News.

"This is my twentieth war," said the veteran artist "and naturally it presents many unique features. I have known nothing like present conditions in any war that I have previously been connected with. The only thing that approaches the trench fighting of today is the work done by the Japanese in their attack and capture of Port Arthur."

But maybe I am going along too fast. It is only natural that you should want to know a little about Mr. Villiers. He is a remarkable personality apart from the things that he has seen. I would not like to say how old he is. All that I know is that he looks today very much as he looked to me in 1905, and that is a long time ago. He is sturdy built and wears a beard not unlike the present French president's. In fact if I said he was like that particular patriot I would be giving you the nearest description that is possible. Mr. Villiers talks well, and he has that magnetism that thrills an audience.

Among the many campaigns that he has not only gone through but has also made history out of, are the Arabi Pasha affair in Egypt, which had its death blow in Tel-el-Kebir, and after that he saw service in the "Relief of Gordon" venture and Omdurman. South Africa then called him and his sketches of that series of battles will last as long as our history. His first serious work was in the Turkey-Serbia strife in 1876. He has many a good story to tell of the war 'twixt Japan and China and perhaps none is more amusing than that in which one Chinese held an umbrella over three of his countrymen while they potted at the Japanese in the pouring rain.

"There are three great men who have saved the British Empire," said Mr. Villiers "and they are Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Northcliffe and Sir William Robertson. Each in his own department is fine, and each will win the applause of history. Lord Northcliffe is no fool and his attack on the Government was not only well timed but providential. His demand for high explosives was absolutely necessary and the answer to it is seen in the present offensive."

I asked what he thought of the present situation in France and his words were something like this. "We did not do well in our first push because things were not ready. Now we are all right and we should force ahead. What we have done is good, very good, but we shall do better. One thing, remember, no matter what mistake we have made Thomas Atkins is not to be blamed for it. He is simply splendid! No, the young officer is not to blame, either; he is tip-top. It is simply wonderful what our fellows have done in the past and it is quite impossible to praise them too much."

"What would you say is the chief difference between the present war

and any other that you have been in?" I asked.

"The present thing is like nothing before. It is too big to compare with anything. I should like to say though that the three months trained man and the young officer are both on an equality with the old warrior. They fit the purpose, and they fit it well!"

"Yes there is a difference between the French soldier and Tommy Atkins. The former is fine and he is as brave as any of our fellows, but he takes things more seriously than we do. Probably he has seen more of the horrors in his own country. Tommy is always cheerful. You can make a point of that. He always has a smile and he is always confident of beating the Hun. You cannot say too much about the confidence of either of the fighters on the Western Front."

Mr. Villiers would not like me to say too much about himself but I cannot refrain every now and then from breaking out and giving something personal. He was actually in Paris when the first order for mobilisation came out, and he had his first passport signed by General Joffre. He was not allowed to use it for some time owing to the restriction of the War Office. But he did not waste time. He accompanied the French troops to the front, but he went there as a tramp, and his disguise was generally that of a Belgian refugee. He saw a great deal of what went on and was able to get some first class sketches.

He was first given permission to join the British Force in an official capacity just before Neuve Chapelle and he stayed with them until some ten months ago. Since then he has been to South Africa and from there to India.

"There is no need to worry about India," he said. "Even if Germany was able to gull some of the natives we are amply prepared to deal with all emergencies. But India is all right."

Mr. Villiers then went to the Afghan Frontier. He said that there has been fighting there for over two years and very serious fighting too. It was thought at first that the Amir would turn on Britain but he is absolutely loyal and Britain has nothing to fear in that quarter.

Tonight's lecturer has a great admiration for Sir William Robertson. He has a story to tell about that famous soldier. When approached for advice about Gallipoli that warrior's retort was: "We have plenty of Huns to deal with on the Western Front without going hunting for them."

### Borden Knew British Advance Must Succeed Had Personally Seen Enough Of Captures To Understand Men Couldn't Be Stayed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said: "The great victory just won in France is the glorious beginning of the renewed British offensive. It is especially interesting to me, as, a month ago, I saw Vimy Ridge and realised, from what I saw and what I was told, the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it."

"All Canada will be thrilled with pride by the glorious achievement of our expeditionary force. With equal pride we have heard the tidings of the splendid success which has attended the efforts of all the British forces."

"When I was in France, Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battle-fields of the Somme, in order to realise what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who had captured the positions I then saw in our occupancy could not be stayed in their next advance."

#### 'Civilisation'

The wonderful 10-reel film "Civilisation" attracted a large audience to the Olympic Theater on the opening night and again last night. It is probable that no other film has yet been shown which portrays war and its horrors more vividly, and one wonders how this was all done. Although no particular country is represented, there were many among the audience who affected to see in "The King" a certain autocratic ruler and in certain devastated territory a country whose wrongs cry out to heaven for redress.

A million dollars was spent on the production of the film and over 20,000 people took part. The music, rendered by the Municipal Band, was specially written for the piece and is of a striking character.

#### Obituary

Mr. James Welch

Reuter's Service

London, April 11.—The death is announced of the well-known actor, Mr. James Welch.

## CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

### HOUSES FOR SALE:

Tls. 23,000: Modern residence, corner house, situated in the French Concession. Seven Rooms. Tennis lawn.

Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence. Modern plumbing, corner property. Seven Rooms. Tiled Kitchens and Baths.

Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

### LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.

## MY CARD!

Just to remind you that whether you are purchasing a new car or re-tying your present car you should insist on Dunlop Tyres being fitted, and thus ensure your car being shod with the best.

Not only will they give you the most economical mileage value but your pleasure in motoring will be increased manifold by tyre troubles being reduced to a minimum.

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## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY GAINING IN MEMBERSHIP

Mr. McGregor Advises On Gardening As An Aid To Health Of Shanghai

Sir H. de Sausmarez presided at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society held at his rooms at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon.

The chairman said the accounts before them did not differ in any notable particular from those of other years. They had a balance of \$84 which at all events was satisfactory as far as it went. It really should be somewhat larger but there would possibly be something coming back on behalf of the current year's working in the matter of the small gardens competition. That they would find out later.

With regard to the flower show, the secretary reported (and there was no better judge than Mr. McGregor), that this was of good quality and at least equal to former shows. None of the exhibits was of exceptional merit but decidedly more were shown. The secretary also drew attention to the fact that the decorated dinner tables were fewer. That of course was a matter for the public; if they liked the competition they could decorate as many tables as they wanted to; if they did not the society could not make them.

With regard to the treasurer's report, he thought he had said all that was necessary and it only remained to be added that the attendance at the shows continued very much the same. The fact that there were more members showed that more interest was being taken. The position of the society was one of which they had reason to be satisfied when there were so many calls upon the purses of the public and so many other things to distract them from what was the hobby of the members of the society, and more than their hobby, the little service which as a society they hoped to render to the community of Shanghai.

Attached to the report, Mr. McGregor had written some very interesting general observations, particularly on the question of the cultivation of vegetables in consequence of the war as to what was the better or worse means of utilizing spare space and applying it to their position in Shanghai. Of course it might be difficult to lay down what ought to be done but he thought if they worked for the beauty and good health of the place they were filling the corner the society aspired to fill. Mr. McGregor, in conclusion, made a very sound point in which he said that the proper operations of gardeners must tend to the health of the place.

The chairman moved the adoption of the accounts and this being seconded by Mr. F. Ayscough, who suggested that the ladies on the committee should stimulate interest in the competition for decorated tables, was carried.

The present committee with the addition of Mr. R. C. Turner were re-elected for the forthcoming year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

## Commerce Chambers Thank British Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service).

London, April 11.—The annual meeting representing over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom sent the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution passed at the meeting, expressing "profound admiration for the services rendered by the navy and heartfelt gratitude for the way the fleet has protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives of our families and ourselves. We associate with this expression of thanks the mercantile marine."

Admiral Sir David Beatty replied: "All ranks will value very greatly this tribute to the work of the fleet."

## Seventh Day Adventists' Subscription Book Campaign in China Wins Success



Mr. H. M. Blunden, shown in the center, front, and his colporteurs who have made a splendid record for the Seventh-Day Adventists in book subscription and Christian Literature work in China.

Yesterday at the 11.15 a.m. session of the Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists being held at Ningkuo and Ward Roads, Mr. H. M. Blunden, who has had charge of the circulation of literature in China, rendered a most interesting report of what can be done with Christian literature in this land.

During 1916, 41,980 paid subscriptions of 50c. Mex. each were received by the Publishing House, here in Shanghai for the monthly magazine, besides thousands of single copies being sold each month by the colporteurs who work on a commission basis. Following in the footsteps of the denominational literature policy, a subscription book work has been started. Mr. Blunden said:

"In July, 1916, we launched our subscription book work in China with the little volume, 'Health and Longevity.' We were very conservative in our hopes at first, so our publishing board voted an edition of 3,000 copies with which to make what was termed, 'the experiment.' Before three months had passed by an order was

given to push through with all haste a second edition of 8,000 copies to meet the demands of the field. This book has been sold at a profit to the Mission of about 25% of the retail value. Our colporteurs have received 40% commission, and have earned as high as \$100 Mex. per month on this basis."

Pastor C. H. Watson, president of the Australasian Union, reported on an organization embracing 9 local conferences and also outlying island mission fields. Speaking of those among whom he works, he said, "The low-type man of the Australian wilds, the sullen headhunter and wild cannibal of Melanesia, the naked savage of New Guinea, the courteous but deluded sons of Polynesia, the princely but Godless Maoris, with the progressive and intelligent descendants of many European races, are all found in these conferences and missions; and to these people the message is being given in fourteen languages."

Two publishing houses supply literature for the vast Australian field.

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that the afternoon's entertainment includes selections from five American composers. It will be an open meeting.

This morning at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Literary Circle devoted to Classical Literature, at Mrs. P. L. Bryant's, No. 5 Jijie Road. The subject will be "The Merchant of Venice."

The next meeting of the Great Fiction Circle takes place on April 24, at 10 a.m. at Mrs. Hallam's rooms in the Astor House, when the subject will be "The Tale of Two Cities."

This same Circle met last Tuesday morning at the rooms of Mrs. Halam, Mrs. W. S. Fleming acted as chairman. The subject of the paper read was "The Charns of 'Treasure Island,'" submitted by Mrs. H. M. Booth. This was followed by a lively and general discussion. Mrs. Booth's paper was as follows:

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friend or foe. Instead of exclaiming, "Here is the villain," we say "Just who are you, anyway?" and in this way our imagination is aroused and our interest heightened. To the very last page in the book we are never quite certain of the part John Silver is next to play.

"Treasure Island" is entirely lost upon the prosaic individual who has forgotten he was ever a child, or worse still, who is thankful that his childhood lies safely in his past. To such unfortunate beings, whose love of adventure has narrowed to the excitement of purchasing a new kind of furnace coal, or speculating upon the probable sum total of the grocer's bill, "Treasure Island" is like a flat and motionless painting. Its colors are too vivid to be real, its theme to childish to excite a real interest. But to the great majority of readers our youthful love of adventure is roused to its height by this thrilling tale of hidden riches, dungeons and bloodthirsty buccanniers. To us, "Treasure Island" is full of life, of color and of excitement. It is a real moving picture, and as in the days of our childhood, we enter into it heart and soul. Stevenson, by his simple, vivid style, by his knowledge of the youth which always remains in us, has cast a charm over "Treasure Island" to which we all readily succumb.

## FIRE OF THE DAY

At 11.30 a.m. yesterday a telephone message was received by the Fire Brigade saying there was smoke issuing from a roof near East Yuhang and Laxwell Road. On arrival it was found that some bedding in a room on the first floor of a timber merchant's office and residence was alight, and the fire had crept up the partition to the roof timbers. The flames had effectively dealt with the partition, but could not reach the ceiling, which was ripped down by the brigade and a small jet quickly extinguished the fire above.

An hour later a call was received from the Mixed Court and a station call was given. The Victoria Co. found some small dwelling houses near the junction of Kansuh and Haining Roads in flames. The outbreak was in a rather congested locality and was slightly to the north of the Mixed Court and against a large silk flature on Kansuh Road. Streams were laid on through the latter to protect it. Streams were then laid down alleysways from Kansuh and Haining Roads to deal with the actual fire and in about a quarter of an hour the outbreak was practically extinguished. The staff of the silk flature got to work with a line of hose from a private hydrant, and some cocoons were slightly damaged by water. Otherwise the surrounding property was not damaged.

## THAT PAIN BEHIND YOUR SHOULDER

is probably due to disordered liver. Pinkettes dispel "liveriness," Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.



the dainty little laxatives, of all dealers, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

## FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH TO IMPERIAL DELEGATES

Smuts Tells Of Arras Battle; Record Bombardment Leaves Shells Increased

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and H. R. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir were presented with the freedom of Edinburgh today. The Lord Provost, who presided over a great assembly of citizens, in Usher Hall, addressing Sir Robert Borden, said that he and his delegates had come to sit at the great Council Board of the nation, to discuss vital questions of common concern.

One of them was an Indian Prince, who was invested with the splendid traditions of his race and ancestry and was united to the British Crown by ties of fealty and devotion which had never been more strikingly made manifest than during the past three years.

Another was a distinguished soldier-statesman, who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities, although he had previously fought against them to the best of his great ability. Today, he and General Botho, the Premier of South Africa, were great assets of the Empire and the world.

General Smuts, replying, referred to his recent visit to France. He said that he saw the opening phase of the great battle of Arras. The German organization had been overtaken and, notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the history of the world, he found in the evening that the amount of the British shells had actually been increased. He declared that they also had the mastery of the

air and he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

Sir Robert Borden said that a very reassuring statement of the conditions of the flying service was recently given at a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet. The position, disclosed might be summarised as follows:

"The machines we are turning out today are equal, if not superior, to any that the Germans possess and are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we are now using is equal to the average of the German machines."

"A very important fact to remember is that the British air service is undertaking extensive duties, of vital importance to the operations in the field, which are not being carried out and have never been attempted, at least to anything like the same extent, by the German air service. The more extensive service in the air thus carried on for essential purposes must inevitably be attended by increased losses, and the real question is regarding the value of the information thus obtained, as compared with the losses sustained. The military authorities entertain no doubt on that subject."

He emphasised the profound influence of the war upon the Empire, in bringing about an important advance in constitutional relations and uniting in earnest endeavor, for the common good, Great Britain, the Dominions and India. It would also draw the British and American Commonwealths closer together.

Sir Robert Borden also emphasised the need after the war for closer attention to the potentialities of the vast and varied resources of the Empire. "We must take stock of these, exercise effective control and utilise them to the highest national advantage."

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## Task Of the American Navy In The Clash With Germany

Hunting the Submarine Likely to Be Largest Share Of  
The Work Confronting the Fleet of the United States

The condition of the American Navy and the part the American fleets will play in the war at sea constitute one of the absorbing topics of the critical time. For the time being at least, America's war will be a naval war and her fleet her most important contribution to the actual operations. The following article is from the latest number of the World's Work. It is worth reproduction because of the general arguments contained in it, but it considerably underestimates the amount of special preparation which our Navy has undergone in the last two years.

At the prospect of hostilities with Germany the American Navy finds itself in much the same situation as the British fleet at the beginning of the European War. The British fleet had just finished a naval review and had mobilized its fighting ships. Likewise the breaking off of relations with Germany found the American battle fleet precisely where, according to all prearranged war plans, it would station itself in case of hostilities with a first class power—in the Caribbean Sea. But the difference is, of course, that our main fleet is in no danger of having a major adversary in its territory.

A modern fighting fleet is measured by capital ships, a term including the dreadnaught type and the battle cruiser. We now have afloat 12 of these ships, five are under construction and eight have been appropriated for, of which the contracts for four have been let. This gives us in actual service and under way a fleet that numbers twenty-five. England entered the war with twenty-nine capital ships afloat and 17 building, a total of 46; Germany had seventeen in commission and eleven under way, or twenty-eight. Of the other nations France had three capital ships and nine building, Japan four and six building, Italy three afloat and seven building, Austria-Hungary three and five building. Russia did not possess a single capital ship when the war started, although she had eleven under construction. Just what all these belligerent navies have accomplished since 1914 is not known.

That statement that Uncle Sam has twenty-five dreadnaughts built, building, or authorized includes in the calculation the four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers included in the great naval program adopted last fall. But the contracts for these four battle cruisers have not yet been let.

The bids for the new battleships call for completion in from thirty to thirty-nine months, while the private builders who have bid on battle cruisers cannot guarantee delivery in less than forty-six months. It is quite evident, therefore, that, unless some means are found of speeding up this new program, our new ships will not play a conspicuous part in this war. It is not likely that we shall have more than seventeen big ships in commission before the conclusion of the present war.

The latest navy year book gives our Navy seventeen battleships of the first line—really a formidable fighting force. But this list includes the Tennessee and the California, whose keels have not yet been laid, but upon which a considerable amount of preliminary work has been done, and the Idaho, Mississippi, and New Mexico which are not yet completed, though well advanced. The exact condition of work on these is as follows:

Name	Per cent completed
Nov. 1, 1916.	
New Mexico	52 per cent.
Mississippi	59 per cent.
Idaho	65 per cent.
Tennessee	1.4 per cent.
California	6.1 per cent.

This table seems to indicate that, in a few months, probably before the end of summer, we shall have fifteen dreadnaughts in our first battle line. What purpose will these serve in a war against Germany?

Under present conditions, they can be regarded only as a source of poten-

tial strength. We shall probably do with our dreadnaught fleet precisely what all other navies have done, locate them in secluded spots, behind a screen of nets, booms, destroyers and lighter cruisers. Any naval operations in which we may engage will probably take the form of convoying cargo ships, protecting our harbors from submarine attacks, and hunting German submarines. Dreadnaughts have little usefulness in work of this kind. For submarine warfare we need destroyers, light cruisers, and perhaps a large assortment of what are known as mosquito craft—small, fast, converted yachts, motor boats, and the like, carrying three inch guns. But, if we lock our dreadnaught fleet up in harbors, we shall have to use a considerable part of our destroyers to form a protecting screen. It is usually estimated that three or four destroyers are needed to protect each battleship—for fifteen this would evidently demand forty five or sixty. The latest list discloses that we have only fifty-eight destroyers, built and building.

Clearly, we shall not use our dreadnaught fleet for submarine hunting and convoying cargo ships. Yet these are evidently the activities that will engross our attention in any naval war with Germany. Germany has now only one naval aspiration—to destroy all shipping with submarines and so reduce England by starvation, that she has submarines large enough to cross the Atlantic and operate in our waters we know from experience. Indeed, perhaps the real reason for sending the Deutschland and the U-53 was to impress upon the American mind the vulnerability of our coast-line. The most extensive submarine activities will probably take place off Ireland and in adjacent waters, yet the larger sea-going craft will probably make their appearance on this side of the Atlantic. Our whole coast will live momentarily expecting the appearance of these large German under-water boats. It is not inconceivable that they will not only hunt for merchant ships, but even shell our cities. In the main we have four large areas to protect, the Chesapeake, the Delaware, New York, and Boston, for the naval strategists think there is little chance of depredations south of the Virginia coast. For this work we should probably use such destroyers as we could safely withdraw from the large fleet, such mosquito craft and light cruisers as we possess and possibly the reserve battleships, though it is problematical whether the latter type could render useful service, as the danger of their own destruction would be considerable. The Navy list shows that they possess the following ships of this lighter type:

Cruisers, first class	5
Cruisers, second class	4
Cruisers, third class	16
Coast torpedo vessels	16
Torpedo boats	37
Gunboats	29
Converted yachts	14
Tugs	45

Total.....150  
These are the ships—doubtless many of them are not particularly serviceable—that we should have to use for anti-submarine warfare. Their business would be to patrol the coast, always going at their highest speed—as this speed is the best protection they have against submarines—and attack the underwater craft wherever they may show themselves. England has found these light craft their best means of disposing of this hidden enemy. All, even the smallest, carry guns of three inch caliber and more, from which a single, well-planted shot suffices to send the enemy to the bottom. Submarines, of all fighting craft, are the most vulnerable, and, although we hear many

## French 77-Millimeter Gun on S. S. Rochambeau



The French liner Rochambeau was the first Allied merchant ship to arrive at the port of New York armed and aft. The picture shows the Rochambeau's 77-millimeter stern gun, attended by two expert French gunners.

stories that Germany has built submarines with armor thick enough to resist the smaller shells, the chances are that most will succumb to attack from small surface boats. Submarine hunting is a risky sport, as a torpedo or gunfire not infrequently gets the hunter, but, on the whole, it is an efficacious way of meeting the underwater peril. Also, the United States has many vessels privately owned, steam yachts and the like, which, by installing guns, can be converted into fair submarine hunters.

### Hunting Submarines

That German submarines can operate in American waters is one fact that we well understand in advance. In the last eight months two strange visitors from the Fatherland have paid us more or less unwelcome visits. The vessel that has the greatest practical interest for Americans now is the U-53, which arrived suddenly off Newport, R. I. last October, stayed for an hour or two and, sailing out to sea, came to the surface off Nantucket and sank five merchant ships. Supposing this U-53 had directed its hostilities against the United States, what would have been its mode of operation and just how much injury could it have done us?

In estimating the offensive qualities of this destructive problem, we must revise considerably our prepossessions about submarines. The mere fact that the U-53 crossed the Atlantic and presumably returned without taking on new supplies shows that she was a submarine the like of which had been unknown before the war. It is true that she represented essentially no new ideas in under-water boats; the only interesting thing was that she had realized these qualities in an extreme degree. Though it is not at all unlikely that there are now plenty of submarines as large, or even larger, than the U-53, in both the German and English navies, this visitor represented a leviathan among under-water craft.

Suppose that the United States Navy had mapped out a complete plan for fighting submarines and was ready for this presumptuous German emissary. What then would have happened? Perhaps in time our naval experts, who are by no means unskilful, will work out more successful schemes for submarine-hunting than the English, but what we can learn from this latter source will do excellent service. In that case our Navy would have plotted the most vulnerable points on the Atlantic seaboard—say the waters about the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, those about Delaware Bay, those about New York, which would include the waters outside Sandy Hook as well as those about the eastern entrance to the Sound—which the U-53 entered—and those about Boston. Each of these areas command our greatest

ports—the Chesapeake; Baltimore, Washington, Richmond; the Delaware; Philadelphia, and Wilmington; the other; New York, Boston, and all the places reached by Long Island Sound. These are the Atlantic areas which, in the opinion of naval men, are most likely to be attacked by submarines. They fear not so much for Charleston, Galveston, and New Orleans. Each one of these areas would be divided into sectors. A naval officer, with a patrol of small ships—destroyers, light cruisers, torpedo boats, gunboats, converted yachts, even motor boats—would constantly sail over his sector. He would be like a policeman, responsible for a few square miles as his "beat." His business would be to watch for submarines, and to destroy them whenever they appeared. How would he be able to discover the enemy? It is somewhat simpler than most people suppose.

First of all, we must free our minds of one prevailing idea. The important fact is that the submarine spends most of her time on the surface. The U-52's ability to sail seventy miles under water without rising is regarded as a great achievement. Most submarines, that is, cannot keep submerged nearly so long. The reason is that it has to come to the surface to recharge its electric batteries. This recharging is done by the oil engines which can work only on the surface because of the exhaust. In addition to its other disadvantages, this recharging process makes a noise that can be heard five miles away, which means that the submarine blatantly advertises its presence. While undergoing this ordeal, the submarine is

in a helpless condition, and a well aimed shot, even from a small gun, such as a motor boat can carry, can pierce its thin steel plates and send it to the bottom. If the North Sea could yield up the tragedies of this kind that have marked the present war, the submarine would lose some of its terrors—for those fearing its attacks.

Our greatest need, in case of hostilities, is in preparation. We shall have to do an enormous amount of work on the Navy and spend large amounts of money, in order to put it in fighting trim. Fortunately we shall have the opportunity of doing this, for there is little likelihood that we shall engage in naval hostilities on a large scale. Our navy chiefs understand perfectly what we need and have made all their plans for eventualities; the political branch is the only thing that has stood in the way of an efficient Navy. The Navy Department has lost much valuable time in the last two years and the outbreak of the German difficulty found the Secretary engaged in a squabble with our largest munition manufacturers. The first step in preparedness should be the establishment of more cordial relations between the munition makers and the Administration. Uncle Sam should abandon at once all his wild goose schemes for armor plants and projectile factories and get to work with the manufacturers who are ready to begin work immediately. Practically all these concerns are willing to co-operate with the Government, and it is only the cheapest demagogism which detects in this willingness a desire to make huge profits. The Government

can commandeer any plants, but the effective way to use them is under their own management, directed by the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission.

Practically all the munition makers in the United States are willing now to undertake work upon this basis. Even before the crisis, in the hearings before the House Naval Committee, the responsible head of the Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to build warships for the United States, on the agreement that the Federal Government, after an examination of all their books, shall fix the price. This represents the attitude of practically all our armament makers and it certainly offers a fair basis for getting together. Unfortunately, Mr. Daniels has ignored these offers, being obsessed with the idea of government manufacture, an idea that cannot be immediately effective on a large scale for plants cannot be erected and placed upon a working basis for two or three years; clearly, therefore, we shall have to depend upon our private makers. And the resources of our private makers are large and can be extended almost without limit.

Pressure is being exercised upon the Government to speed up the building program adopted in the bill of 1916. This stipulates that work should be started immediately upon four battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, twenty destroyers, three submarines of 800 tons displacement, twenty-seven sub-

marines of about 500 tons, one experimental submarine, one fuel ship, one hospital ship, one ammunition ship, and one gunboat. The Department has already let contracts for all these vessels except the four battle cruisers and three scout cruisers. These units, as well as the others provided in the 1916 bill, are intended to form part of a modern symmetrical navy. It is doubtful whether the present exigency, so far as rush construction is concerned, would be met best by hurrying work on this program. The Allies already have battle fleets large enough to "contain" the German squadrons. The war, as already said, has settled down to submarine operations. Our work, so far as we have any to do, should be concentrated upon meeting this menace. Clearly, therefore, our shipyards should be devoted to turning out, in large quantities, the type of vessel most useful for fighting submarines. We should not neglect work on larger units of the fleet for there are other national dangers facing us than those that come from Germany, but the Department should certainly devote much attention to turning out destroyers, light and swift cruisers, and other vessels of special type which have demonstrated great usefulness in meeting precisely the present situation. The greatest lack in the American Navy, at the present moment, is destroyers and this lack we should immediately set about to remedy, even at the cost of delaying other work.

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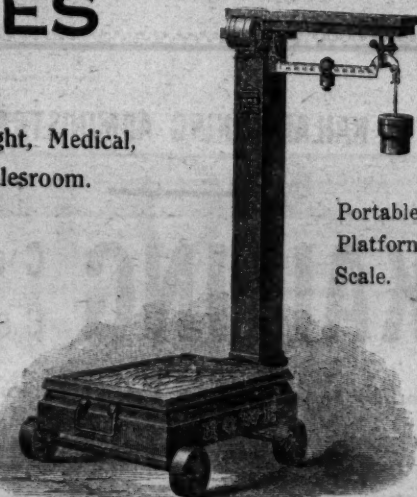
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## PEKING INVESTIGATING OPIUM DEAL CHARGES

Return Parliament's Resolution  
Demanding Cancellation As  
Against Constitution

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Peking, April 12.—The Government has returned the resolution passed recently by Parliament demanding the cancellation of the opium deal. The Government contends that it is not obliged to enforce such a resolution, which is not sanctioned in the provisional constitution. The Government adds that investigations have been instituted as regards the alleged corrupt practices in negotiating the purchase.

### CANTON'S TROUBLES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Canton, April 12.—With the exception of the militarists, the citizens here disapprove of the appointment of Liang Kwang as Inspector by Lu Yung-ting, declaring that the military administration at present is already causing Canton a monthly deficit of over a million dollars. The additional post means a greater army and greater expenditure.

The Cantonese suspect that Lu Yung-ting is working in Peking to oust the present civil governor, Chu Ching-lan. They have, therefore, decided to hold a mass meeting, next week, to protest and also to express their disapproval of the return of Li Kai-hsien and Chang Ming-chi.

## Extended Facilities To Chinese in Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, April 12.—When Wang Fu-wei visited Baron Motono, he suggested that the 3,000 Chinese students in Japan should be given facilities to come into more personal touch with the prominent men and leading thinkers. The suggestion is receiving favorable consideration.

## JAPAN RESENTFUL AT HIGHER CHINA DUTIES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, April 12.—Opposition to the raising of the Chinese Customs tariff is growing stronger. Ten spinning companies are expected to jointly approach the authorities, to invite their attention to the danger menacing the mutual economic development and interests of the two countries. A joint demonstration in opposition will be held in Tokio, on April 13 and at Osaka, on April 15.

## Swedish Government Seizes Food Stocks

Orders Daily Rationing; Seven  
Ozs. Flour Or Grain; 13 1-2  
Ozs. Bread Per Head

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, April 11.—The Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice and the daily rations henceforth for each person will be seven ounces of flour or grain, 5 1/2 ounces of hard and 8 ounces of soft bread.

### NO OFFICE FOR TIEN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Peking, April 12.—In view of the Parliamentary opposition, the Government has abandoned the idea of nominating Tien Wen-lien as Minister for the Interior. Hsia Shou-kang, chief secretary in the Presidential office, is mentioned as a probable candidate.

## Spurned 1,000 Times, Wins Her After Eleven Years



MISS VIOLA TRUEMAN

Perseverance has finally won for Harry G. Farnum, of New York City, the hand of Miss Viola E. Trueman, a sixteen-year-old Boston belle. Farnum first asked for Miss Trueman's hand when the latter was five years old. He proposed to her father and was laughed at. But Farnum waited and later proposed to Miss Trueman herself. She spurned him, Farnum says, at least 1,000 times in the two years that he courted her. Her parents ridiculed his suit for eleven years. Finally they came to take him seriously, and then Miss Trueman consented. They are going to be married just as soon as young Mr. Farnum can arrange it.

## Bandman Co. At The Country Club

The Bandman Company gave a delightful entertainment at the Country Club, last night, in aid of the British Women's Work Association. Needless to say, the hall was crowded and every item was vigorously endorsed.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez set the ball rolling by introducing the artists. He said that his duty was unnecessary, since everyone knew the Bandman people probably a good deal better than they knew him. He also said that he was sure that all those who were going to entertain were anxious to co-operate in forwarding the good work that the B.W.W.A. were doing.

All the members of the Bandman Company were in evidence and all were good in their turns. Alex Kellaway gained the big hand of the evening with his magnificent singing. Miss Grace Rosslyn and both of her sisters were also very popular.

Miss Manners, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Leyland Hodgson sang their way into everyone's heart and Compton Courts was, as usual, clever. But all were good and that is all there is to it.

The fund should benefit to a large extent.

### GEN. LO MUST STAY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Peking, April 12.—Since Lo Pei-kin's request to come to Peking was granted, telegrams have poured in from various parties of the military in Szechuen, insisting that serious trouble is likely to occur if Lo Pei-kin leaves. Indeed, there are already signs of unrest. The Government has, therefore, wired, instructing Lo Pei-kin to postpone his departure until the situation is normal.

## CANADIAN EXPERT ADVISES GEN. WOOD

Col. H. A. Bruce, Consulting  
Surgeon of British Army,  
Sees American Officer

New York, March 11.—Col. Herbert A. Bruce, formerly inspector-general of the Canadian overseas medical forces, who is in this city for the purpose of sailing today on the Carmania in order to begin his new work as consulting surgeon of the British army in France, had a talk with Major-Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Militia, also is in New York, it being unofficially understood that he has invented a new explosive which he wishes to explain to representatives of the United States Government.

Col. Bruce, who has been home on a furlough, went to Washington two weeks ago and conferred with Secretary Lansing and members of the National Defence Council, including Surgeon-Gen. William C. Gorgas and Samuel Gompers. He was able to give them valuable facts regarding the methods whereby the sanitary condition of the Canadian troops has been improved more than was at one time thought possible. It is believed that yesterday's conversation with Gen. Wood was along the same lines, and has an important bearing on the plans to place the American army medical service on a war footing if necessary.

With Col. Bruce is Victor Ross, an editor of the Toronto Globe. He is helping his Government place a new bond issue, the third which Canada has voted since the war began. Mr. Ross said at the Biltmore that he expected a considerable part of the bonds would be sold in New York.

"Canada is very glad to sell them here," he said. "Before the war the United States was our third best customer for Canadian goods, yet we paid for them with money borrowed from England. Now we are borrowing from you."

Sir Sam Hughes, who is at the Vanderbilt, said he could not talk about his mission here, as it concerned "purely private business." Regarding the international situation he confined himself to this:

"What an eye opener these plots down here must be to many persons. Why, I can remember not so long ago when I told a friend of mine that the Germans were plotting against Great Britain. He was horror stricken and said my suspicions were ridiculous. Most of us in Canada and England were as incredulous as you have been until the truth came out."

"German spy methods are possible only for a despotic country like Germany. They would never be tolerated by a democratic people."

Sir Sam expects to leave for Canada this evening.

### CHINESE PRESS NEWS

The Sin Wan Pao reports:—On the same day that Lu Yung-ting was appointed Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, parliament was discussing the advisability of abolishing the office of Inspector-General. This indicates how little the executives and legislators know of each other's plans. It is said that Lu should be a good rival to the Inspector-General of the Yangtze, Chang Hsun, as they were both disciples of Sooyuen-chun in their youth.

The request by Lu Yung-ting for Tls. 1,200,000 to pay off Yunnan troops stationed in Kwangtung has been granted.

### Dr. L. Cugno, v.s.

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## U.S. Government Buys 400,000 Ozs. Silver

May Purchase More, Say Montagu's; Demand Continues Insignificant and Fitful

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 5 (Delayed).—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says: Demand has continued insignificant and fitful and the London market avert (?), especially as the China exchange is falling and sales from that quarter are fairly constant. The United States Government has purchased 400,000 ounces and may purchase more.

Since February, 1916, the Indian Government has made purchases of 123,500,000 ounces, sufficient to provide for thirty-six crores of Rupees, at an approximate cost of eight million sterling. As the stock of the currency reserve during this period shows a net decrease of over four crores of Rupees, the amount of absorption exceeds forty crores.

Italy has authorized the issue of one lire and two lire notes to the value of £12,000,000 and the hoarding of silver currency is prohibited.

### 1280 GERMANS HERE

In answer to the inquiry as to the number of Germans in Shanghai, sent by the Kiangsu Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch Consul here has provided the following statistics:—

(1) German residents in the International Settlement, including men, women and children, number 1,280. These have all been duly registered.

(2) About 350 rifles and pistols have been surrendered by German firms.

(3) Forty-seven Germans went back to Germany through Shanghai.

(4) Forty-five Germans have moved from Shanghai to elsewhere, among whom 19 will reside in other foreign settlements. Certificates of removal have been duly granted to all of them.

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Hongkong and  
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### Billiards

Lamaroux beat Captain E. I. M. Barrett, in the semi-final of the Amateur Billiard Handicap, at the Marine Engineers Institute, last night, by 500 to 458. Barrett was giving 125 and owing 100. He made two good breaks of 40 and 42. The winner did nothing of note. Lamaroux meets Brewer in the final. Brewer defeated Gowing in the semi-final and his other victims were Prince and Boyes.

### Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 11, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	916
Gross Receipts	\$30,252.62	\$8,502.32
Loss by currency depreciation	6,344.24	7,454.81
Effective Receipts	\$23,908.38	\$1,047.51
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.18	27.78
Car miles run	77,191	70,365
Passengers carried	1,356,492	1,26,171

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### WEATHER

The depression will go away towards  
N.E. Rough weather between  
Formosa and Japan. Strong  
N.W. winds on the Yellow Sea.  
Drizzling rain and fog on the  
Lower Yangtze.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 13, 1917

### Japan Welcomes America's Entrance in War

THE Japanese press greeted  
America's entrance in the  
war with fine spirit. In the com-  
ment now at hand, the editor of  
the Jiji opened his article by con-  
gratulating the Entente Powers  
and the world in general on the  
event. He said:

"America tried by very humane  
methods to bring Germany back to  
her senses. But Germany's atroc-  
ities have not been stopped.  
America's armed neutrality was  
rendered useless. President Wil-  
son's address made the position of  
America very clear. America's  
declaration of war is now an ac-  
complished fact. What will be the  
effect of it? Germany will at once  
sustain a great blow from this  
attitude of America. America  
stands for peace, justice and human-  
ity, and she tried to adhere to this  
national principle at the cost of all  
possible sacrifices.

"In spite of great losses suffered  
on account of German submarine  
policy, America has maintained her  
patience so far that her attitude  
up to date was rather irritating to  
outsiders. Now that America has at  
last taken a determined position,  
we can say that the whole civilized  
world is against Germany. The  
credit of the Entente Powers will  
rise enormously by this turn of  
events. It is not clear just to  
what extent America will engage  
in warfare. But so long as she is  
determined to crush Germany in  
the interest of humanity she is ex-  
pected to engage in actual hostil-  
ties, at least. Her navy will be-  
come active, too, in sweeping away  
submarines. In case of necessity,  
the American army may be sent to  
Europe to co-operate with the  
Entente forces. Even if her actual  
participation in the war does not  
produce any very valuable result,  
yet her financial assistance will be  
very valuable.

"Now that America, one of the  
eight great Powers of the world,  
hitherto neutral, is to fight against  
Germany, there will be no more  
powerful neutral nation left to take  
up the work of mediation. It will  
mean a great psychological blow to  
Germany. The Entente Powers  
will be very much encouraged in  
their work of crushing German  
militarism. This determined atti-  
tude of America will hasten the  
final breakdown of German mili-  
tarism. We heartily congratulate  
the Entente Powers and humanity  
in general."

The Nichi Nichi reviews the  
circumstances which led to the pre-  
sent attitude of America toward  
Germany, and says that Germany  
has been fooling America long  
enough. America will not be de-  
ceived any longer. Although  
America's participation in the war  
may not have any direct effect upon  
the war situation, since the position  
of America is different from that of  
the Entente Powers, yet the indirect  
assistance which the Entente Powers  
will receive will be unexpectedly  
great. America has taken enough  
time to come to her present decision,  
but she can now uphold her national  
dignity. This is not only a thing on  
which to congratulate America, but  
also the whole world.

The Chugwai Shogyo also reviews  
the circumstances which produced  
the present position of America  
against Germany, quoting copiously  
from the address of President Wilson  
and recounting facts as reported in

the news columns. The editor says  
that Germany has now become  
isolated. Internally, Germany is  
suffering from the lack of harmony  
in politics. As for Austria-Hungary,  
the Foreign Minister there has de-  
clared in favor of suing for peace.  
At the Hungarian conference it was  
declared that the responsibility for  
the present war rests with the des-  
potic statesmen of Russia, and not  
the Russian people and that the  
Hungarian army shall not be used  
as a tool for the revival of despotic  
government in Russia which is pro-  
German in sentiment. The report  
that the German-Austrian side is  
planning to start a peace move again  
may not be altogether a false report.  
It is natural that such a move should  
be started now that America has  
shown a determined attitude. Should  
Germany continue longer in her  
warlike attitude, the Hohenzollern  
family will meet the same fate as  
that of the Romanoff dynasty.

The Yomiuri also reviews the  
circumstances leading up to the  
present American situation and says  
that America's participation in the  
war will have a great significance in  
the interest of humanity.

The Yomato pays a high tribute  
to President Wilson's address which  
it says embodies spiritually the  
justice of the world. The German  
Government has lost all credit in the  
world's eyes. Comparing America's  
lofty position the editor pities China  
which is irresolute and shiftless. He  
also pities those whose motto is  
Sino-Japanese friendship.

### A New Pacific Era

(The Herald of Asia)

The old Pacific era is now gradu-  
ally but surely passing beyond the  
horizon, after its European occupa-  
tion of Chinese territories and  
south sea islands, American annex-  
ation of Hawaii and the Philippines,  
Japan's acquisition of Loo Choo,  
Formosa, Korea and the southern  
half of Saghalien, winding up with  
the driving out of Germany from  
the Pacific possessions in the pres-  
ent war. And the dawn of a new  
Pacific era, true to its name, is be-  
ing heralded by the bright prospects  
of a better understanding and con-  
sequent co-operation in China of  
America and Japan, a mutual re-  
cognition of the need for in-  
terdependence of the Far Eastern  
neighbors, and of a better regime  
in Russia which will assure popular  
welfare and progress within the  
country and peaceful diplomacy  
and economic friendship with out-  
side nations. If America, Russia  
and Japan join hands in the sincere  
wish, which it is needless to say  
Britain and France on the Pacific  
Ocean are sure to reciprocate, that  
there shall be no more quarrel over  
China and that all the four powers  
should work together to fulfil their  
common destiny as good neighbors,  
no sinister influence could possibly  
interfere with such a course of  
affairs.

The true foundation of such a  
new era, we are inclined to believe,  
is not the formation of an interna-  
tional federation of peace to  
ostracize an ambitious nation or  
nations, for in that event the fate of  
a poor or backward people must be  
sealed forever as the masses under  
a hereditary system of society had  
no opportunity to rise. Neither can  
it be a united boycott by preferential  
tariffs or otherwise of cheap but  
well-made goods, as boycott is al-  
ways a double-edged sword that in-  
jures both parties at the same time.  
The Teuton once shorn of his aggres-  
sive militarism will materially  
contribute to the sum total of  
human comfort and progress with  
his scientific mind and inimitable  
products. If he can not sell in  
foreign markets, on the other hand,  
he must revert to his former policy  
of acquiring new territories where  
he can buy material and dispose of  
finished goods duty free; and no  
reasonable nation would think of  
depriving any people or race of the  
right of existence.

Russia and China who have not  
yet fully developed their national  
industries and their export trade, it  
is true, may not have a chance of  
developing them without a protective  
tariff, but with protective tariff  
everywhere, cheaper capital and  
more skilled labor will pour in to  
regions where they will bring more  
profits than at home. After all  
therefore it is positively best for all  
parties concerned that an interna-  
tional free trade should be allowed  
to evolve the industry or industries  
suitable for each country, so long as  
there is no fear of armed conflict  
and consequent stoppage of importa-  
tion between countries, economical-  
ly interdependent. Compared with the  
state of things in Europe and Amer-  
ica Japan can hardly claim a place  
in the industrial world; but if she  
fails to make herself an economic  
entity in such fair term, she is  
certainly not entitled to the respect  
due an independent country. Should  
unqualified free trade prove too  
great a jump to the world after the  
exhaustion in human and material  
resources after the war, even a  
limited application of the principle,  
for example, to the industries likely  
to prosper in one community or in  
which foreign supply can not be  
depended upon, would appreciably  
minimize chances of economic fric-  
tion. As with merchandise, so with  
labor. In countries where free im-  
migration may unduly injure native  
workers or affect political stability,  
an equal restriction on all nation-  
alities would offend nobody and only  
benefit the industries of sparsely  
populated communities. Certainly  
there is no reason why the four  
great Powers on the Pacific can not  
form an economic group for mutual  
benefit.

## The Dardanelles Report As Viewed By The London Times

The first Report of the Dardan-  
elles Commission is of melancholy  
interest in more senses than one.  
It represents the last great piece of  
public work carried out by the late  
Lord Cromer, whose courage, ex-  
perience, and fine judicial temper  
marked him out as the ideal  
Chairman for so grave an inquiry.  
It is an authoritative and detailed  
record of the "origin and incep-  
tion" of a gigantic failure. In-  
cidentally, it is a dispassionate ex-  
amination of the whole method of  
conducting war which prevailed in  
London during the first eight  
months, and indeed till a far more  
recent date.

This last feature of the Report  
is sufficient in itself to constitute it  
a great State document, and for  
practical purposes it is by far the  
most important. The various stages  
of the Dardanelles operations are  
passing already to the domain of the  
historian. The relative responsibil-  
ities of the individuals concerned are  
now of moment mainly to them-  
selves, except indeed in so far as  
proved defects in judgment and  
character must bar them for ever  
from similar chances of mischief.  
But it is of vital and immediate con-  
cern to us all to understand the role  
of a British Government in war-  
time and to learn the lessons of a  
singularly bitter experience.

We confess that we should have  
had serious doubts about the wis-  
dom of so frank an exposure if  
there were any reason to suppose that  
the methods of two years ago were  
still in practice. As things are, we  
believe that the publication of this  
weighty document will actually  
strengthen popular confidence at  
the present time, that it will justify  
many changes which have hitherto  
been approved by instinct rather  
than by knowledge, and that it will  
serve as a wholesome warning  
against any attempt to restore the  
old conditions and the men who  
made them.

During the period covered by the  
Report—that is to say, down to the  
end of March, 1915—the conduct  
of the war was virtually in the  
hands of three members of the  
Cabinet—Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitch-  
ener, and Mr. Churchill—with the  
assistance of certain experts, of  
whom by far the most important  
was Lord Fisher. No attempt had  
been made at the beginning to alter  
the "clumsy and inefficient  
machinery" which theoretically gave  
control to a Cabinet of twenty-two  
assisted by the Committee of Im-  
perial Defence. A "War Council,"  
consisting partly of Ministers and  
partly of experts, gradually came  
into existence and displaced even  
the nominal supremacy of the  
Cabinet; but its members were  
actually responsible in very different  
degrees. Mr. Balfour, for instance,  
and Lord Grey of Fallodon appear  
from time to time on the fringe of  
events, halfway between the prin-  
cipal actors and the outer ring of  
Ministers. Their position, however,  
was never clearly defined; nor was  
there a plain understanding at any  
time about the duties of the more  
important expert advisers, whose  
proper attitude towards Ministers  
forms the subject of a highly im-  
portant chapter in the Report. In  
the case of the War Office, Lord  
Kitchener's great prestige combined  
the roles of Minister and expert in  
himself. Every other soldier frank-  
ly regarded himself as a silent sub-  
ordinate. The Board of Admiralty,  
like the General Staff, was put in  
abeyance and a "War Staff Group"  
took its place. Naval affairs, in  
effect, were as completely at the dis-  
posal of two dominant and ultimate-  
ly conflicting personalities, Mr.  
Churchill and Lord Fisher, as mili-  
tary affairs were at the disposal of  
Lord Kitchener. War Office and  
Admiralty were often in sharp, and  
once at least in critical, disagree-  
ment. The Prime Minister's War  
Council, which should have co-  
ordinated them, was hampered by  
informal discussions and decisions,  
taken, so to speak, behind its back.  
It was absolutely paralysed, more-  
over, by formal discussions which  
left, as one of the witnesses candi-  
dly stated, "a very indistinct idea of  
any decision having been arrived  
at, at all." Finally, from March 19  
to May 14—two of the most event-  
ful months in our history—the War  
Council itself was suspended. The  
Commission record with un conceal-  
ed amazement that there was actual-  
ly no meeting whatever during the  
whole of that momentous period.

It was under these conditions that  
the project of an attack on the  
Dardanelles gradually came into  
existence, and it may be convenient  
here, before dealing with the res-  
ponsibilities for it, to summarise  
its development in the briefest pos-  
sible form. Mr. Churchill seems to  
have conceived it originally as a  
means of defending Egypt, and let  
us say at once that it was a perfect-  
ly legitimate subject of inquiry. On  
November 25 it was first seriously  
discussed by the War Council, which  
rejected it. Then, on January 2,  
an appeal from Russia for some de-  
monstration against the Turks led  
to its reconsideration, and the  
original scheme of a joint naval and  
military operation, which its authors  
always preferred, gradually took  
shape as a purely naval enterprise.  
The change, it is clear, was never  
due to expert agreement. It was  
simply the consequence of Lord  
Kitchener's refusal to provide the  
soldiers and of Mr. Churchill's de-  
termination to persist whether with  
or without them. On January 13,  
after some correspondence with the  
Admiral in the Mediterranean, a  
highly important meeting of the  
War Council ended in the decision  
that "the Admiralty should pre-  
pare for a naval expedition in  
February." No protest was made,  
and the views of the experts were  
described to the Prime Minister as  
"very favorable." By January 28,  
however, when the War Council met  
again, it had become clear to every  
one that Lord Fisher had mis-  
givings. He had expressed his views  
three days earlier in a general  
memorandum on naval policy, with-  
out, however, condemning the at-  
tack on the Dardanelles. At the  
Council meeting itself he was with  
difficulty prevented from resigning  
on the ground that a decision was  
now to be taken, but he yielded in  
the end to the pressure of Lord  
Kitchener and Mr. Churchill and  
definitely undertook the operation.

From that moment, according to  
Mr. Churchill, the matter passed  
from "the region of balancing and  
misgivings" into "the domain of  
action." Perhaps it would be more  
accurate to say, in the words of  
another witness, that from that  
moment "we drifted into the big  
military attack." The purely naval  
operation still held the field, but  
the notion that it could be abandon-  
ed, if a failure, disappeared. The  
loss-of-prestige argument gathered  
strength. Preparations to mass  
troops in the Aegean Islands were  
begun, countermanded, and resum-  
ed. An acute and deplorable differ-  
ence arose in particular over the  
proposal to send out the famous  
29th Division. By February 16 the  
War Council was finally committed  
to the employment of troops on a  
large scale, but its decision was  
nullified for three more precious  
weeks by vacillation and delay at  
the War Office. Meanwhile the first  
rather ineffective bombardment of  
the outer forts had taken place on  
February 19, Sir Ian Hamilton had  
been appointed to command the  
assembling troops, and a fresh Ad-  
miral was in charge of the naval  
program, which he was led to re-  
gard as an instruction from home.

On March 18 came the great  
naval attack on the Narrows, with  
its heavy losses and its infinitesimal  
result. And five days later the com-  
bined opinion of all the naval ex-  
perts consulted—Admiral de Robeck  
at the Dardanelles, Lord Fisher, Sir  
Arthur Wilson, and Sir Henry  
Jackson in London—led to the final  
abandonment, against Mr. Church-  
ill's wishes, of any attempt to  
force the Straits by ships alone.  
That was the last stage of the  
"origin and inception" period  
which is covered by the present  
Report, and led in the end to the  
far more costly failure on the  
Gallipoli Peninsula.

There is not much credit here for  
anyone concerned, except the un-  
fortunate sailors on the spot. Mr.  
Churchill remains, as the public  
have rightly held, the prime mover  
in the Dardanelles adventure. He  
was at least consistent in his pur-  
pose when all the rest were vacillat-  
ing. But it was the consistency of  
a dangerous enthusiast, who sought  
expert advice only where he could  
be sure of moulding it to his own  
opinion, and unconsciously deceived  
both himself and his colleagues  
about the real character of his  
technical support. All things con-  
sidered, the nation may well be  
thankful that they were saved in  
the end, by the suppression of Mr.  
Churchill, from a still more ex-  
tensive disaster in the Straits.

Lord Fisher's fault was of a  
different kind. Clearly he never  
cared at heart for the attack on the  
Dardanelles, but his formal objec-  
tions were always based on his pre-  
ference for an attack elsewhere and  
not on any inherent unsoundness in  
Mr. Churchill's plan. It cannot be  
held, therefore, that he seriously  
protested and was overruled, and the  
Commission rightly condemn the  
"feeble excuse that the business of  
so great an expert was only to  
answer specific questions. Astonish-  
ing as it must seem in a man of  
his reputation for decision, the  
verdict on Lord Fisher is that he  
failed to be resolute in time.

Of Lord Kitchener's distinguished  
services to the State, of his pre-  
mature death, and of the resulting  
loss of his own evidence, the Com-  
mission speak with respect and  
studious fairness. But they "feel  
it incumbent on them to state their  
conclusions," and these conclusions  
are that the War Secretary, quite as  
much as his colleagues, failed to  
realise "the actualities of the  
situation." The truth seems to be  
that Lord Kitchener, whose in-  
fluence was overwhelming, heartily  
supported the Dardanelles Expedi-  
tion so long as he could leave it  
wholly to the Admiralty, that his  
dealings with the Admiralty in the  
early stages were never sufficiently  
frank, and that he was "mainly  
responsible" for the disastrous delay  
which followed the decision to at-  
tack with troops as well as with  
ships. Let it rest at that.

There remains the Prime Minister,  
upon whom the chief burden of  
responsibility must inevitably fall.  
Probably he would not himself dis-  
claim it. Mr. Asquith's most amiable  
qualities are shown in the obvious  
candour of his evidence before the  
Commission and in the unsuspect-  
ing trust that he reposed in his  
colleagues. What stands out in  
equally glaring emphasis is his  
utter lack of those other qualities  
which are most required in the  
head of a War Government. It was  
the Prime Minister, and the Prime  
Minister alone, who had the power  
to enforce the fullest scrutiny of  
dangerous experiments, to see that  
the Departments were working in  
unison and the expert advisers  
agreed, to ensure that every stage  
in the operations was thought out  
with prescience and promptly ex-  
ecuted. He knew, if any man, the  
strength and the weakness of his  
associates. No one but he was in a  
position to drive them together or  
to constitute a more coherent  
team. As it was, the supreme  
direction of the war seems to have  
been left almost to chance. The  
War Council, as we have seen,  
would separate "with a very indis-  
tinct idea of any decision having  
been arrived at, at all." "Very  
likely," said another member, "the  
Prime Minister went "and wrote a  
decision down when the meeting  
was over, but it was never read  
out to us." The Commission them-  
selves cannot help being struck  
with "the atmosphere of vagueness  
and want of precision which seems  
to have characterised the proceed-  
ings of the War Council." On one  
important occasion, when a serious  
decision was actually taken, Mr.  
Asquith himself was by no means  
clear what it really meant. At a  
later stage, though he knew of the  
misgivings of the sailors, he never  
insisted on eliciting their views nor  
even encouraged them to speak.  
Finally, the astonishing suspension  
of the War Council during two  
whole critical months must be  
chiefly attributed, as the Com-  
mission in fact attribute it, to the  
Prime Minister's personal neglect  
of an obvious duty. The whole  
story is a tragic record of drift,  
disorganisation, and ultimate disaster,  
for which the blame in chief must  
be placed on want of leadership in  
the head of the Government.

That state of affairs we may hope  
has finally passed away. Certainly,  
if there were the smallest risk of  
its revival, the Report of the  
Cromer Commission would make an  
end of it. But, indeed, our whole  
method of conducting the war has  
been so completely transformed in  
these days that the events of two  
years ago seem as impossible now  
as some chaotic nightmare. The  
Board of Admiralty has once more  
come into its own, and the views  
of the sailors are paramount in their  
own professional sphere. The  
General Staff has been reconstituted  
at the War Office. In both the  
great fighting Departments there is  
the true combination of a wise polit-  
ical chief, who recognises his  
limitations, and a first-rate technical  
adviser, who is not afraid to speak  
his mind.

Above all, we have swept away  
at one stroke the whole confused  
procedure under which Cabinets,  
War Council, informal conferences,  
and independent Ministers assumed  
responsibility at haphazard, and un-  
known to one another, for vital  
decisions of strategy. If there are  
still critics of the small War Cabinet,  
with its daily session and its un-  
questioned authority, they are like-  
ly, we think, to be less vocal after  
this appalling revelation of the  
necessities which at last produced  
the change. Even the constitutional  
sticklers for a Government of the  
older pattern will hardly defend a  
system under which Cabinet know  
nothing of a great projected opera-  
tion till the guns were trained on  
the forts. For the truth is that  
Mr. Lloyd George has not merely  
systematised and quickened the con-  
duct of the war. He has actually  
restored, instead of weakening, the  
unity of the supreme control. In  
making provision against the delays  
of a debating society, he has also  
rendered it impossible henceforward  
that individual strategists should  
"omit the country without the  
constant supervision of a body of  
responsible colleagues. The over-  
lapping and confusion which still  
exist in other directions have at  
least been eliminated in the supreme  
business of directing campaigns.



## THE PAINTING SEASON IS HERE

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It is so made that no useless weight is left in the wedge part of the  
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The weight gained in this way from the middle part of the racket  
is divided in two. Half of it is left in the head of the racket, to make  
it stronger, and half is put into the handle, so as to maintain a perfect  
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The advantages of a racket so constructed are numerous:

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It is less liable to warp if not kept in press.

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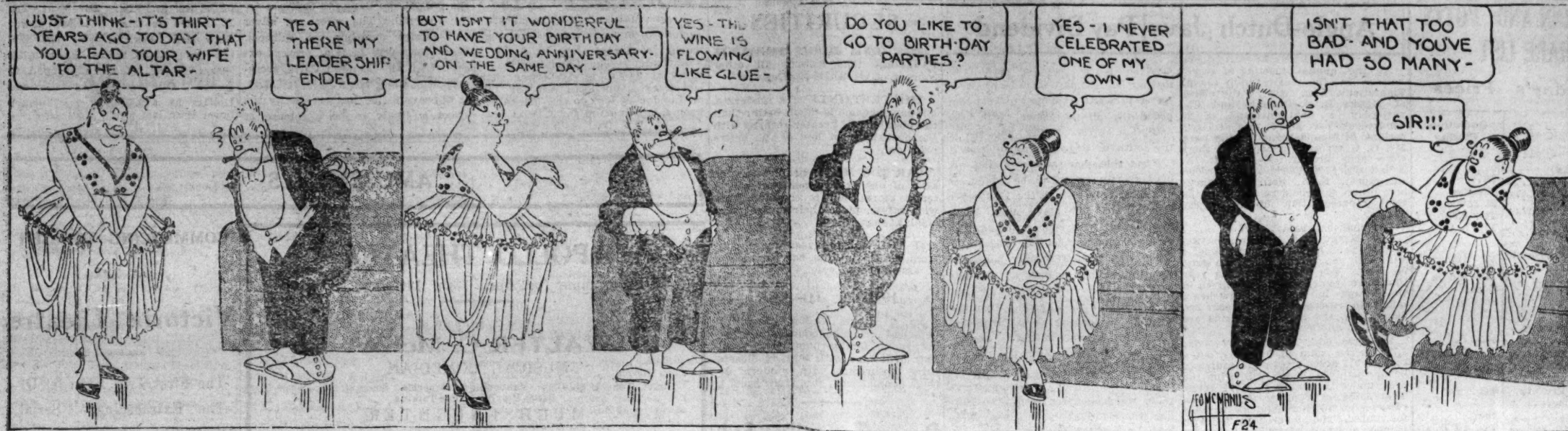
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## French Fashions For Spring

New York, March 15.—There are quite enough changes in the new clothes arriving from Paris to make every woman shake her head in despair and say that she must have a new gown, whether or not her dress allowance can be stretched to cover it.

There are women who hold out that the gowns of Autumn can be renovated to meet the demands of Spring, and the forehanded person is already at work in the sewing room having her skirts reshaped

and her bodices built up or down to meet the requirements of the hour. The dressmakers are divided into two classes of opinion—those who are worried over the seeming similarity between the Spring gowns and those of last Autumn, and others who are blowing the trumpet loudly to proclaim that the modern silhouette compels every woman to discard whatever she has and buy things that are new.

Paris has spoken, however, and no matter how intense our

patriotism, we listen and hearken to the words that come from the city by the Seine. Last week there were glimmers of all the new things. This week the light is turned more firmly on the changes, and America is beginning to speculate on the advisability of wearing this line or refusing to wear that curve.

On every side one hears of nothing but the difficulties of buying clothes in Paris this month and last. Those who have escaped the terrors of the "barred zone" think more of their experience than of the clothes they bought. All means of transportation seemed at an end just when the buyers had spent thousands of dollars in the French houses, and shipments are still far from what they should be. It was a tremendous time for the Americans in Paris, running on close parallel with the stirring events and the perplexities about transportation that took place the first week of August, 1914.

There should be a medal of honor for all the buyers who have shown such courage and taken such gambling chances in getting to and from Paris during the last two and a half years. As many women as men have gone across, and some of them have sailed in the face of every known danger and remained calm in the midst of hysterical panics concerning personal safety.

The man or woman who insists upon shouting aloud for American fashions for American women feels that these buyers had far better remain at home and create designs in this country, but these are the people who do not know or who ignore the real industrial situation.

The kernel of the situation at this moment is that Paris has spoken. That is the phrase one hears on every side among the commercialists. We know what we should wear. The gowns have been shown our buyers, and as many as possible have been

shipped to this country. We may ask all we please about our own fashions following our own flag, but all fashions become ours after they have had their source in Paris, in a limited district of the city.

**The Drastic Changes**  
A mere cursory glimpse at a fore-gathering of French gowns may convince the casual onlooker that nothing is to be feared from the new styles. Old gowns will do; old suits will serve; old warps are not thrown in the shadow; and last Summer's hat can be revived to meet this Spring's need.

That is the opinion of a most casual observer. The truth is that the changes are more drastic than even the reporters and prophets feel they would be. Paris has been insidious in introducing a silhouette that will grow as the days lengthen and that will soon make the gowns of yesterday look too old-fashioned for even trivial uses, unless they are altered by a skillful hand.

**Paquin Emphasizes Suits**  
What is known as the American uniform was conspicuously lacking during the first openings in Paris, but Mme. Paquin, Douillet, and Dreccoll came out with tailored suits that met the expectations of the American buyers.

The Paquin ones were particularly good, but no one style was emphasized. Mme. Paquin has always liked the three-quarter coat, and she was the first person to revive it a few years ago. It was then regarded as too old-fashioned for any American woman to take up, and yet, a year after, it was universal in this country.

The knee-length jackets that the house of Paquin showed have the barrel effect between the waist and knee, and are worn over an exceedingly narrow skirt that is from two to four inches longer than what the women have worn over here for two years.

Paquin also revives the redingote with a narrow hem and slender waistline, but the barrel effect is given in the middle. This house also insists upon the short coat. It is made somewhat like an old-fashioned basque, with a short peplum that clings to the body, although it is cut circular. Paquin introduced a coat like this last Autumn which was excessively liked by the women who had turned away from the long coat, and it is probable that with its revival for this Spring it will gain headway before June.

Paquin, like Jenny and Premet, uses the unusually wide, loose giraffe on all gowns. She does not

touch the Empire waistline, which nearly all the other houses show in two or three of the best gowns of their collections, and she does not go in for the mediæval giraffe, which has not been relinquished by every other designer, but added to the belt over the normal waistline.

**Royant's New Coats**  
The house of Royant, which is not as well known to the public as it should be, but sufficiently well known to our buyers to have the fashions brought to this country every few months, has sent out an exceptionally good looking coat to match each one-piece frock. It is a diversion from the Winter top coat, which often turned out to be a troublesome problem, although as a garment it was well-nigh indispensable.

This new coat is like a cape that has little fullness and hangs limply against the body. It is slashed at each side from the hem up to above the knees, and the sleeves are loose and bell-shaped. The only trimming used, no matter what the color of the coat, is a pointed, fluted design of machine stitching. This stitching is by no means commonplace; it is easily done in America, but it is very expensive. It is a loose chainstitch that must be perfectly done in order to carry out the sharp, intertwining outlines of the design. Beige, string color and dark blue are used for these coats and the material is a kind of soft broadcloth. The machine stitching is in black.

**Dreccoll and the Redingote**  
Jenny is not the only important designer in Paris who put out the redingote for the Spring. Her house has never relinquished the redingote idea, but has played upon the one theme in different ways.

Paquin and Dreccoll come back to the actual redingote in the form of a slim coat with a slight curve below the hips to show that the oval silhouette, as the French call it, is approved.

Dreccoll has always held a high reputation for coat suits and for whatever is tailored, and he makes the straight redingote which opens in front over a narrow skirt of satin or crepe de chine, as opposed to the worsted fabric of the coat. He also combines foulard and serge and crepe and serge.

The house of Dreccoll is one of the few that make afternoon gowns with full skirts. It is true that this fullness is not displayed as much

at the hem as it was last Autumn, but there is not the straight, pull-down line that the buyers feel is entirely new and will be accepted.

Everywhere among the gowns at this house, as well as at the other houses, there is a strong Eastern influence, the East of old Japan and China, and the designers admit that they have gone to Chinese porcelains and famous old prints in Paris for various parts of the new clothes, and especially for colors and embroideries.

**Bernard's New Coats**  
The Americans look to Bernard for good looking suits, but the buy-

ers say that since the men in this establishment have given over their places to women, the strictly tailored style of the coats and skirts is not so pronounced. However, the new suits that are put out by this house show the peg-top skirt, several inches shorter than some of the more conservative houses make it, and quite narrow at the hem. The jackets come to the hips and have broad revers. Serge and soft broadcloth, as well as the heavy Chinese silks, are used for these suits. Bernard also uses the striped skirt and the plain jacket of the incroyable period.

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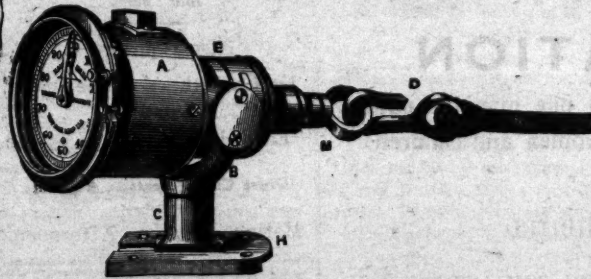
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$670 Sa.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	\$4 25s.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.05.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5 B.
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	Tls. 375 B.
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$250 S.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 332 1/2 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def.	103s.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 46 1/2.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 35.
Kochien	
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60.
Oriental Cons.	28s. 9d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	\$2.15 B.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$121 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/2.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81 1/2 B.
<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 82 1/2 Sa.
Waihaiwai Land	Tls. 5.
Central Stores	\$5 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wu	Tls. 145.
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 108.
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60.
Oriental	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 117 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tle	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	Tls. 114 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.55 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35.
Watson	\$6 1/2.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2.
Amherst	Tls. 1.10 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 1/2.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12.35.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 3 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3.80 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seelien	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8.
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Durai	Tls. 11 1/2.
Sua Mangrai	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Taipung	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 S.
Tebong	Tls. 20 1/2.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.05 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Ash	\$2.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Horse Racer	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 85.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 230 B.

S. Sellers, Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven  
minutes from Bund by tram, which  
stop at the door. Strictly first-class  
cuisine under the personal super-  
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,  
separate baths, with hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Anglo-Dutch [Java] Pay Dividend

At the annual meeting of share-  
holders in the Anglo-Dutch (Java)  
Plantations, Ltd., held at the offices  
of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.,  
yesterday, a final dividend of 25  
candareens per share was declared,  
making fifty candareens for the year.  
Mr. G. Grayrigge presided and there  
were also present Messrs. R. N.  
Truman, E. S. Kadoorie, S. A. Hardoon  
(directors), S. A. Seth (secretary)  
and other shareholders bringing the  
total representation up to 105,084  
shares.

The chairman said:  
The report and accounts having  
been in your hands for some time, I  
will, with your permission, take same  
as read. You will notice this year  
that the statement of areas is given in  
the report in acres, a bow being  
taken to represent 1.75 acres. The  
details of the separate estates are  
set out on another page.

The area planted with Hevea, viz.,  
2,780, is the same as last year, but a  
further 311 acres are in the course of  
being planted, which will bring the  
area under Hevea up to 3,091 acres.  
The manager reports that, of the  
reserve, no further land is suitable  
for rubber. The 58 acres planted with  
bamboo and lantoro will be useful, as  
the product will be used for estate  
buildings, etc.

The coffee crop exceeded the  
estimate and was 2,335 piculs, which  
cost to harvest £117.10 per picul and  
realised £13.10 per picul, compared  
with £216.64 last year. The high  
prices ruling in 1916 cannot be ex-  
pected in 1917, owing to the restric-  
tion placed by the Government on the  
export and import of coffee.

Of the estimated crop of 2,300  
piculs for 1917, a thousand piculs  
have been sold at Guilders 28 per  
picul, which equals £26.8 per picul  
(at exchange Guilders 12 to the  
Pound). With regard to the future  
prospects of the coffee, I cannot do  
better than tell you what the visiting  
agent says in his report of January  
this year.

"The Hevea is looking particularly  
well, but the coffee now shows signs  
that the shade is getting too heavy  
for it. There will doubtless be a  
blossom again in 1917, but we do not  
think that it will be large enough to  
make it advisable to keep the coffee.  
"We think that if, after the 1917  
harvest was finished, the coffee trees  
were cut out, the increased amount of  
rubber that would be obtained, owing  
to the easier supervision, would more  
than counteract the loss caused by  
the loss of the coffee trees. We  
cannot, of course, say anything de-

cisive until we see the next fruit  
setting, but it is as well to be prepared  
for a proposal from us to cut out  
practically all the coffee, with the  
exception of the young gardens to the  
south of Pengoeloran division."

From this, you will see that we  
may shortly expect to be producers  
of rubber only, though the 1913 coffee  
clearing of 115 acres now being  
interplanted with rubber should give  
us a yield for another 3 to 4 years.

The quantity of rubber harvested  
was 407,000 lbs., against an estimate  
of 233,000 lbs. The estimate for 1917  
is 600,000 lbs., but, given favorable  
weather conditions and sufficient  
labor, this estimate should be exceed-  
ed. You will note from the tapping  
statistics the yield per acre was 259  
lbs., against 197 lbs. in the previous  
year, which is satisfactory, consider-  
ing that 138,023 new trees were  
brought into the tapping round.

The F. O. B. cost of production,  
viz.: 9.37d., compares very favorably  
with other estates in the district. The  
increased cost in packing and for-  
warding charges is due partly to the  
higher cost of packing material and  
to the allocation of expenditure of  
some of the forwarding charges in  
1915 to selling charges. The average  
gross price realised for the sale of all  
grades of rubber was 2s. 5.48d.

No forward sales were made. Of  
this year's crop, 90 tons of No. 1  
grade were sold, the particulars of  
which were sent by postcard to each  
shareholder. I trust this method of  
advising you of forward sales is ap-  
preciated.

The weeding costs show an in-  
crease; this is due to the higher  
wages demanded by weeding coolies.  
There has been a certain amount of  
unrest amongst the labor in Java  
and some difficulty has been ex-  
perienced in obtaining an adequate  
weeding labor force, coolies pre-  
ferring to qualify for tappers, who  
get much higher wages.

The rainfall in 1916 was, on the  
whole, favorable. The health of  
the estate has been normal. Dis-  
eases and pests call for no particu-  
lar mention; all diseases that have  
appeared have been promptly dealt  
with and a very few trees have been  
lost by disease.

Thinning-out is being proceeded  
with, 2,170 trees having been re-  
moved on the Pengoeloran Division.  
The damage to the buildings caused  
by the earthquake in September was,  
fortunately, slight and repairs  
amounted to about Guilders 2,000.

In order to comply with Govern-  
ment requirements to make build-  
ings rat-proof, many coolie lines  
have had to be rebuilt. This work  
will be continued in 1917, besides  
which the building program in-  
cludes 20 new coolie lines, an  
assistant's bungalow and an en-  
largement of factory buildings.

In order to deal with the increas-  
ing crop, seven smoke-houses have  
been erected and three more will be  
required this year. All number one  
grades are turned out by hand, in  
the form of smoked sheet; inferior  
grades have to be treated by  
machinery. To manufacture the  
latter, an up-to-date plant has been  
ordered from England and it is  
hoped we may get delivery of same  
in the Autumn. In the meantime  
the necessary buildings are being  
erected.

Mr. Petit has continued as ad-  
ministrator throughout the year.  
Mr. Truman visited the estates in  
October, 1916, so that the board is  
well in touch with estate affairs. I  
will take this opportunity of record-  
ing the board's appreciation of the  
administrative staff at the estate, in  
Soerabaya and Shanghai, a bonus  
for which has been provided for in  
the appropriations.

Now, turning to the accounts of  
the Dutch company, the expenditure  
on development account includes  
Guilders 11,409.20, chiefly spent on  
the new main road and its ap-  
proaches. It is hoped that this road  
will be completed this year, in which  
case the estate can be reached by  
motor from Soerabaya and the pro-  
ducts carried by motor transport,  
instead of, as at present, by ponies.  
The profit of the Dutch company  
amounted to Guilders 336,112.99,  
after setting aside a sum of Guilders  
15,000 for income tax. The tax at  
present in force is calculated as  
follows:—3% on average profits for  
past three years, 6% on any divid-  
ends paid after deducting 5% on the  
issued capital of the company.

The profit has been dealt with as  
follows:—To the payment of dividends  
of Guilders 250,000 to the English  
company, to the depreciation of the  
assets accounts by Guilders 86,112.99,  
so that buildings, plant and machinery  
stand at a nominal figure in the books.  
In order to pay off the liability to the

INVESTMENT  
SECURITIES

THE ONE HUGE FORTUNE-  
BUILDER that dwarfs all other  
sources of wealth is real estate.

THE CERTAINTY of a moderate,  
but sure, income is much better than  
the possibility of greater returns with  
the probability of loss of the entire  
principal.

FAR TOO MANY people, for the  
sake of one or two per cent of in-  
terest more than is commensurate  
with safety, place their entire prin-  
cipal at hazard.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount  
from Tls. 15 up, our service will be  
of assistance to you.

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detached residence, containing draw-  
ing room, dining-room, large hall,  
four bedrooms with built-in closets,  
three bathrooms with modern fit-  
tings, tennis court, etc., from April 1

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 12, 1917.  
**Money and Bullion**  
Tls.  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 84 = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.4 =  
Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 72.15  
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —  
Bar Silver... 1771  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 3/5 1/2 = Tls. 5.78  
Exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$ 7.98  
Peking Bar... 302  
Native Interest... .04

**Latest London Quotations**  
Bar Silver... 36 1/2 d.  
Bank Rate of Discount... 5%  
Market rate of discount... —  
3 m-s... —  
4 m-s... —  
6 m-s... —  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.47  
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/4  
Consols... £ —

**Exchange Closing Quotations**  
London... T.T. 3-5 1/2  
London... Demand 8-1 1/2  
India... (nominal) T.T. 25 1/2  
Paris... T.T. 478  
Paris... Demand 478 1/2  
New York... T.T. 82 1/2  
New York... Demand 82 1/2  
Hongkong... T.T. 68 1/2  
Japan... T.T. 61 1/2  
Batavia... T.T. 203

**Bank's Buying Rates**  
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2  
London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2  
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2  
London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2  
Paris... 4 m-s. 497  
New York... 4 m-s. 85 1/2

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RATES FOR APRIL**  
Hk. Tls. 5.18 @ 3/5 1/2 = 41  
" 1 @ 48 1/2 = Francs 5.36  
" 1 No quotation Marks \*4.38  
" 1.00 @ 32 1/2 = Gold \$1.00  
" 1 @ 15 = Yen 1.50  
" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 2.90  
" 1 @ 2.88 = Roubles 3.21  
" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50  
" Nominal.

English company, an additional 645  
shares of Guilders 1,000 each were  
issued, bringing the issued capital of  
the Dutch company up to Guilders  
2,170,000.

The accounts of the English com-  
pany require very little explanation,  
but I would call your attention to  
the way we have dealt with the  
premium on the sale of 20,000 shares.  
You will note that the premium of  
Tls. 60,000 has been applied to the  
reduction of the cost of the shares in  
the Dutch company.

The net profit for the year amounts  
to Tls. 153,134.75, to which must be  
added balance from 1915, Tls. 35,632.2,  
making a total of Tls. 188,766.97.  
Deducting from this the interim  
dividend paid July 10, 1916, Tls. 87,000,  
there remains available Tls. 101,458.37.  
Your Directors recommend that  
this balance should be dealt with as  
follows:—

To the payment of a final  
dividend of 25 candareens  
per share, making fifty  
candareens for the year... 87,500.00  
To pay a bonus to admin-  
istrative staffs... 10,589.26  
To carry forward... 3,469.11  
Tls. 101,498.37

As you are aware, the silver ex-  
change has very greatly affected the  
profits. This not only applies to  
Shanghai profits, but to the profits of  
the Dutch company. The average  
rate of the Guilder has been only  
11.35 for a sovereign, against the  
usual rate of Guilders 12. For statis-  
tical purposes, exchange has been  
taken at Guilders 12 to the Pound and  
the Singapore dollar at 2s. 4 1/2 d.

Mr. E. S. Kadoorie retires, but,  
being eligible, offers himself for re-  
election. Mr. E. Mortimer Reid has  
taken Mr. Slee into partnership and  
the firm offer themselves for election.  
I think you will agree with me that  
the affairs of the company show a  
steady and satisfactory progress and,  
given a normal exchange, increasing  
dividends should be in sight. Before  
putting the resolutions I will be pleas-  
ed to answer any questions to the  
best of my ability.

Resolutions were passed, adopting  
the report and accounts as present-  
ed; authorising a final dividend, as  
stated; re-electing Mr. Kadoorie to  
the board; appointing Messrs. Mor-  
timer Reid and Slee as auditors and  
allocating Tls. 3,000 for division  
amongst Allied war funds.

## Exchange Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write  
as follows in their weekly exchange  
market report:—

Exchange.—The London price of  
silver at 36 1/2 d. is 1/2 d. lower than  
last week. Our local rate for T.T.  
on London is 1/4 d. down. There has  
been a fair demand for T.T. on Lon-

don and our market closes flat for  
April and weak forward, 1/4 d. per  
month down with a disinclination on  
the part of the Banks to contract for  
far forward. The effect on silver  
of America entering the European  
War shows very little at present ex-  
cept that the London/Paris cross-  
rate has gone from 27.80 to 27.47.  
It appears to us that eventually the  
effect is likely to be a release of

Gold which has been held up, and  
possibly a depression in Silver prices  
as a consequence. Our local stock  
of silver and bar silver at Tls.  
27,524,000 is Tls. 2,419,000 lower  
than last week. During the last  
ten days silver valued at roughly  
Tls. 4,000,000 has been shipped to  
India. Our stock of Mexican  
Dollars at \$19,470,000 is \$600,000  
lower than last week.

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 13th, 14th and 15th.

Tonight

First Appearance of

"WALTER C. McKAY"

MUSICAL COMEDIAN

Direct from High Class Vaudeville in America. Some Singing—Some  
Banjo Playing—Some Talking

MUCH LAUGHTER

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOWS"

Pathe-color Feature, 1-THREE PARTS.

A most fascinating subject, taken amidst interesting and picturesque surroundings.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes

Depicting all the principal events

"Wuffles Advances The Time"

Humorous Comedy, by M. Prince.

"Tangles of Pokes and Jabs"

A laughable comedy.

The final two Episodes of

"THE IRON CLAW"

Will be screened at Saturday MATINEE at 5 p.m.  
and at Sunday MATINEE at 3 p.m.

WALTER C. McKAY will appear at each Matinee.

## COMMENCING TONIGHT

AT THE

## Victoria Theatre

The First Two Episodes Of  
The Extraordinary Serial

"PEG O'  
THE RING"

With Hugo Loubeque

and

Lucille Love

And Other New Pictures

MATINEE ON SATURDAY  
at 5 p.m.

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Friday, Saturday & Sunday.  
13th, 14th and 15th April.

"THE BROKEN CROWN"

17th and 18th Episodes

"THE CASTAWAYS"

"THE UNDERGROUND CITY"

There are very thrilling scenes and  
excitement in these two episodes, and  
as the story is near the end, you  
should not miss seeing these  
four parts.

Also Showing:

"Dr Carruthers' Experiment"

and

"Eavesdropper" Keystone

Dress Circle Seats... 30 Cents.

Matinee, Sunday Afternoon.

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Shanghai, April 12, 1917.

Official  
Anglo-French Lands Tls. \$4.50  
Shanghai Lands Tls. \$2.00  
Shanghai Lands Tls. \$2.50  
Langkats Tls. 17.75  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.15  
H. and S. Banks \$670.00

Sharebrokers' Association  
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE  
Shanghai, April 12, 1917.

Official  
Telephone Tls. \$5.00 cash  
Chemors Tls. 1.47 1/2 cash  
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.15 cash  
New Eng. Tls. 11.75 cash  
Langkats Tls. 17.75 cash  
Direct  
Butes Tls. 1.25 cash

## Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

At an extraordinary general meet-  
ing of shareholders in the old Cen-  
tral Stores Co., at the Astor House,  
yesterday, confirmation was given,  
without any opposition, to the re-  
solutions passed at the annual meet-  
ing, changing the name of the com-  
pany to The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.  
and adopting the new articles of as-  
sociation.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-  
formation has been received by  
the general agent from the  
Sumatra director and manager of  
the Maatschappij tot Mij-  
nboor en Landbouwexploitatie in  
Langkat:  
"The output of crude oil for  
April 11 was \$2 tons."

FOR  
LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

SEE THE

## CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket.

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.

Bombay, Klang, Seremban.

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.

Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.

Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.

Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).

Foohow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower).

Haiphong, New York, Burma.

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits, Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.

Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.

Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.

Douchery, Peking, Tourane.

Haiphong, Papeete.

Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.

Batavia, Johore, Penang.

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.

Foohow, Manila, Sourabaya.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, New York, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 24,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,743,000

Head Office: PARRISROAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Hallan, Peking.

Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.

Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.

(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen o-A)

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserves ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 6th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang.

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin.

Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung.

Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu.

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking.

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Branches in France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... 100,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Antung, Hankow, Port Arthur.

Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco.

Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore.

Changchun, Lyons, Sydney.

Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling.

Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin.

Hongkong, New York, Tokio.

Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau.

Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
National City Bank Building  
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up—U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:  
Hongkong, Singapore.

Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco.

Canton, London, Tientsin.

Cebu, Manila, Yokohama.

Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking.

Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking, and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
Banjermaasin Padang Soerakarta.

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei.

Cheribon Pekalongan Teling-Tingal.

Denjember Penang Tegal.

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong.

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap.

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden.

Malakassar Singapore.

Medan Soerabaya.

London Bankers:  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,871,500

Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 17	A.M.	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
21	..	San Francisco	Avia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 13	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
14	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	A.M. Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hawai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamato Maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	8.30	Kobe & Osaka	Komatsu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 13	2.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 2	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 11	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyeun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	4.00	Ningpo	Yan Chai	Br.	B. & S.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
15	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Taihsun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	A.M.	Swatow	Kaigan	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
22	8.30	Hongkong	Awamaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shinkun	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 13	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
14	2.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
15	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
16	..	Chinwangtao	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
19	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
20	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
21	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
22	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
23	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
24	..	Chinwangtao	Yamato maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	..	Loongwo	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	..	Taiwan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	M.N.	..	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	..	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	M.N.	..	Shingshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
19	M.N.	..	Kangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	..	Paie maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	M.N.	..	Luenho	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	..	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	M.N.	..	Loonyi	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	..	Sulu	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	..	Fengkang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	M.N.	..	Yongyung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
32	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
33	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
34	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
35	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
36	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
37	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
38	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
39	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
40	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
41	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
42	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
43	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
44	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
45	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
46	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
47	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
48	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
49	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
50	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
51	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
52	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
53	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
54	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
55	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
56	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
57	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
58	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
59	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
60	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
61	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
62	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
63	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
64	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
65	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
66	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
67	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
68	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
69	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
70	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
71	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
72	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
73	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
74	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
75	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
76	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
77	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
78	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
79	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
80	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
81	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
82	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
83	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
84	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
85	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
86	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
87	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
88	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
89	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
90	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
91	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
92	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
93	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
94	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
95	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
96	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
97	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
98	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
99	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
100	M.N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 12	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
13	Neuchwang	Tooman	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
14	Wenchow	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
15	Hongkong	Yingchow	19-2	Br.	B. & S.	KLYW
16	Tientsin	Hsinchi	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
17	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SH 4

## Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 12	Tientsin & Canton	Kw. H.	1079	Br.	B. & S.	
13	Hankow etc.	Changking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	
14	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
15	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
16	Hankow & Canton	Shanghai	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 14	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 15	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 16	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 17	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 18	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 19	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 20	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 21	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 22	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 23	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 24	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 25	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 26	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 27	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 28	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 29	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 30	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Apr 31	Tientsin	Yamato	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	







# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

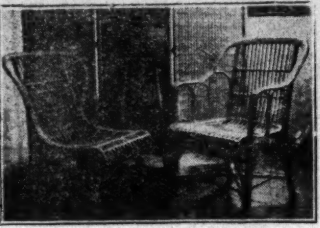
ON and after May 1st, this company will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Szechuen Road.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,  
(Oriental S.S. Co.)

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agents.  
Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13456

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), having established their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will cease to act as agents for this corporation on and after May 1st.

The American Trading Company,  
W. A. BURNS, Agent.  
Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13457



### Sun Ling & Co.

Manufacturers and exporters of  
RATTAN AND WICKERWORK  
of all descriptions.

Special designs made up at short notice.  
Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.  
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.  
Tel. West 1373. 13433

## NOTICE

### H. Diepen & Company

During my temporary absence,  
Mr. Lennart Tham will act as  
representative of this firm.

### HELDO STROMWALL,

Representative.

Shanghai, April 13th, 1917. 13480

### H. S. Honigsberg & Co., INCORPORATED

THE public are hereby notified that  
accounts payable by the company  
will be paid on the 25th inst. of  
every month.

S. A. SETH,  
Treasurer.  
13455

## Last 2 Days!!!

### SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

for  
TODAY

### HILL'S BAZAAR

119 Szechuen Road. 13344

### Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
third Annual Ordinary General  
Meeting of Shareholders of the  
above Company will be held at No.  
39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on  
Wednesday, the 25th day of April,  
1917, at 4:30 p.m., for presentation  
of the Report of the Directors, and  
Accounts to the 31st December,  
1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from Monday,  
16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April,  
1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.  
Secretaries & General Manager. 13426

## BILL SMITH

"UPPER CRUST"  
HIGHBALLS  
ARE A WELCOME  
CHANGE.  
EASILY MADE  
JUST  
"UPPER CRUST"  
AND  
D Y GINGERALE.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

### The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Eleventh Ordinary General Meet-  
ing of shareholders of this Company  
will be held at the Head Office,  
No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on  
Tuesday, the 24th day of April,  
1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Direc-  
tors and Statement of Accounts for  
the year ended 31st January, 1917,  
and transacting other ordinary  
business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 17th  
April to the 24th April, both days  
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13450

### The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Fourth Annual General  
Meeting of Shareholders will be  
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shang-  
hai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of  
April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 17th  
April to 25th April, 1917, both  
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 11th April, 1917. 13446

## LOST

A Godown bill, marked O, for  
150 packages of yellow sugar, 131  
of which having been discharged,  
the balance being 19 packages, ship-  
ped by S.S. "Sinning" trip No. 12,  
has been lost.

The public are hereby warned  
against accepting the said bill, which  
has been declared null and void at  
the Wah Tung Godown of Messrs.  
Butterfield & Swire.

TSE WOO.  
志和啟

When you think of an Article which  
is manufactured 2000 miles distant  
from Shanghai, in the far interior of  
China, in Szechuen Province,  
manufactured of Cipe de Chine, in  
Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,  
Cream & White,

Think of

### The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25  
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,  
Chungking, West China

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE  
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

### KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

### AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

### KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

#### PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting ..... \$2.75 for 12  
Foreign Eggs for table ..... 1.00 for 36  
Native Eggs, first-grade ..... 1.00 for 60  
Native Eggs, second-grade ..... 1.00 for 70  
Chung Hsin Road (Just opposite the S. N. Railway station).  
(近寶山路在中興路口).

### MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at  
No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building),  
where they are showing a new and well-assorted  
line of all kinds of Silk Goods. 13241

### SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING

Precise Duplicating Fine Repairing

#### ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical

Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

### CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY

P. 452 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road  
Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Hangchow

## CLARKE'S CIRQUE

At Chang Su Ho Gardens

First Performance, Monday, April 16, at 9.15 p.m.

The Most Brilliant Assembly of Artists Ever Brought Together.  
ALL EUROPEANS

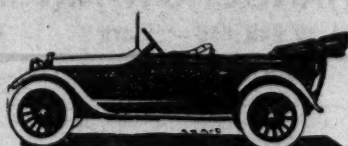
### FIRST VISIT TO SHANGHAI.

MESDAMES: CLARKE BENNETT ALEXANDER MA TINFZ BENOARD G. COSI  
MESSRS: MULDOON (The Solid Man) MARTINEZ ROBLES COSGRAVE B. WLER CLARKE MULLIGAN VINCENT & MORIS.

Boxes (6 Seats) ..... \$15.00  
Single Seat ..... 3.00  
Front Chairs ..... 2.00  
Rear Chairs ..... \$1.00  
Circle ..... 0.50  
Gallery ..... 0.30

Children Half Price.

Booking at **ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.**  
Afternoon Performances: SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 5.30



## FOR SALE

A  
Large Number of

### NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,  
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

### AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Consulate)

Tel. West 412

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Last Three Performances  
of the

### Bandman Opera Company

Friday, April 13

By special request

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Saturday, April 14

The Gaiety Theatre Success

"THEODORE AND CO."

Monday, April 16th,

Last & Farewell Performance

"HIGH JINKS"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp  
Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at Moutrie's. 13083

## NOTICE

The New Engineering and  
Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Mr. J. B. Taylor is no longer  
connected with the business of this  
Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
C. A. SKINNER,  
Secretary. 13420

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, English or American  
lady teacher in English School for  
Chinese boys. Please apply to Mr.  
Chow, 112 Szechuen Road. 13453 A 13

COMPRADORE wanted by es-  
tablished American firm. Must have  
Tls. 10,000. References. Apply to  
Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS. 13439 A 14

WANTED: Male stenographer,  
American or British, qualified for  
position paying beginning salary of  
\$300 Mex. per month. Address  
application to Students' Aid Depart-  
ment, International Correspondence  
Schools, Shanghai. 13445 A 14

WANTED, Spanish correspondent  
for local mercantile firm. Must  
know the language thoroughly.  
Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13438 A 14

WANTED, for American firm,  
male stenographer, American pre-  
ferred. Permanent position with  
prospects of advancement. Apply to  
Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS. 13418 A 17

WANTED by Dutch firm in  
healthy outport, office assistant of  
neutral nationality. Age about 25.  
Good chances for the right man.  
Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13422 A 13

WANTED, expert Chinese steno-  
grapher and typist, who could assist  
in general office work. Must have  
a thorough knowledge of English,  
and be able to furnish a guarantee.  
Very good wages. Apply to Box  
354, THE CHINA PRESS. 13367 A 15

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, a furnished  
house or apartments in Wayside  
district, at once. Apply to Box 388,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13451 A 15

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 8

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and  
back, with bathrooms and verandah)  
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.  
Tel. 3482 3408

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)  
A large flat, two large and one  
small room, with board. Bath-  
room and verandah attached;  
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

## BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.  
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.  
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.  
Apply to Box No. 184  
THE CHINA PRESS. 12976

TO LET, furnished rooms, with  
bathrooms, from \$20 upwards.  
Vicinity close to Garden Bridge.  
Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13454, T. F.

TO LET, a nicely furnished room,  
with bathroom attached. Breakfast  
if required. Rent moderate. Apply  
57 Range Road. 13434 A 13

TO LET, an unfurnished flat of  
two rooms, kitchen, and bathroom,  
Range Road. Apply to Box 377,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13427 A 12

TO LET, one flat (two or three  
rooms and kitchen) in a private  
house. Apply 33 Boone Road. 13417 A 13

TO LET, two well-furnished  
rooms, with board, Western district.  
Immediate possession, terms moder-  
ate. Apply to Box 366, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13405 A 13

## EDUCATIONAL

AN EXPERIENCED Mandarin  
teacher desires foreign pupils, any  
address, moderate terms. Apply to  
1094 Cemetery Road. 13459 A 15

WANTED, private lessons in  
typewriting, by a gentleman. Apply  
to Box 390, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13458 A 14

LESSONS in Russian and English  
given by experienced professional  
young lady teacher. Apply to Box  
369, THE CHINA PRESS. 13414

## OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished office,  
in Central district, near Bund.  
With bathroom preferred. Apply  
to Box 373, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13422 A 13

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, the contents of a well-  
furnished house on the Avenue  
Joffre, close to the Race Course.  
The house consists of four rooms,  
2 good attic rooms, kitchen,  
servants' quarters and small garden.  
Rent of house only 40 Taels, and  
lease to be transferred to prospective  
buyer. No reasonable offer refused.  
Please apply to Box 386, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13448 A 12

FOR SALE, one 6-cylinder, 5-  
passenger, 1917 model touring car,  
in first-class running order. For  
price and particulars, apply to Box  
379, THE CHINA PRESS. 13432 A 18

1916 MODEL Hupmobile: 2-  
seater, dicky: splendid condition.  
Electric lights and self-starter. New  
tyres and spare tyre. Reply to Box  
364, THE CHINA PRESS. 13408 A 14

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, one large house at 112-a  
Bubbling Well Road, tennis lawn,  
stable, electrical fittings, gas. Also  
furniture and piano. Inspection can  
only be made between 2 and 2 p.m.  
13454 A 15

TO BE LET, the 6-roomed house,  
No. 44 Rue Amiral Bayle. Fitted  
with kitchen range, hot and cold  
water and electric light. Also the  
large semi-detached house, with  
garden, No. 50. Will be painted to  
suit tenant. Apply to Denham &  
Rose. Tel. 803. 13388 A 14

CHINA Realty Company, Limited:  
To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well  
Road, from May 1st, four rooms,  
small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per  
month. 13395

TO LET, 67 Route Vallon. Beau-  
tiful detached residence, containing  
drawing room, dining-room, large  
halls, four bedrooms, built-in  
closets, three bathrooms, modern  
fittings, tennis court, April 1.  
Raven Trust. 13295

## SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, recently arrived;  
Extensive ability; ex-Government  
purchasing agent; accountant; ex-  
perienced salesman; familiar with  
shipping, dockage, etc. Live wire.  
Credentials. Apply to Box 387,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13449 A 12

AMERICAN young man, 23  
years, fair education, best references,  
seeks position. Apply to Box 378,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13431 A 13

AN American, experienced in steel  
and concrete construction, and  
having 17 years' experience in the  
East, wishes position as superin-  
tendent of construction. Can furnish  
the best of references. Apply to Box  
365, THE CHINA PRESS. 13403 A 14

## LOST

LOST. Reward \$250. On Satur-  
day evening, April 7, between  
Lyceum Theatre and Astor House,  
probably near Russian Post Office,  
an oval sapphire ring, color dark  
blue cornflower, platinum claw  
setting, weight about eleven carats.  
Reward to be paid by Thomas  
Cook & Sons, Foochow Road. 13400 A 14

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, com-  
municate, syndicate, journalistic,  
commercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

FOR SALE, one light, English,  
furnished house on the Avenue  
Joffre, close to the Race Course.  
The house consists of four rooms,  
2 good attic rooms, kitchen,  
servants' quarters and small garden.  
Rent of house only 40 Taels, and  
lease to be transferred to prospective  
buyer. No reasonable offer refused.  
Please apply to Box 386, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13448 A 12

WANTED to purchase, second-  
hand, five-seater motor-car. Apply  
with full particulars as to cylinders,  
price, etc., to Box 375, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13424 A 13

WANTED, cycle-car or light car;  
must be cheap. Apply to Box 372,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13421 A 13

LAND for sale, 1 1/2 mow, on the  
Kiangwan Road. Apply to Box  
384, THE CHINA PRESS. 13442 A 14